

DAILY REPORT

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DIET MEMBERS VISIT SHRINE, NAKASONE ELSEWHERE

OW220603 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The "Everybody Worships at Yasukuni Shrine Association of Diet Members" went 148-men strong to the shrine's Grand Spring Festival Tuesday.

Some of the group were proxies for diet members, and the number was 15 down from that of last year. All but one were members of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), the lone exception being a member of the New Liberal Club, the LDP's coalition partner.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday pleaded a heavy schedule in his decision not to visit the shrine. His visit last year has been widely condemned throughout Asia. Yasukuni includes among its enshrined war dead several war criminals prominent in the Japanese military government before and during World War II.

The group of conservative politicians was led by former Justice Minister and now-LDP Member of the House of Representatives Seisuke Okuno.

Nakasone is "probably holding back because he doesn't want to offend the Chinese," said Okuno, "but it is necessary to take a resolute stance as Japanese."

SURVEY SHOWS 119 LDP DIETMEN BACK DUAL ELECTION

OW201031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO -- A survey of Diet members released Sunday showed that 119 of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) members are not opposed to a double election which may take place in June. The survey was made in February and March by the Social and Economic Council (Shakai Keizai Kokumin Kaigi), an organization formed by businessmen, labor leaders, academicians and consumer groups. A total of 413 of the 749 members of both houses of the Diet replied. There are 14 vacant seats in both houses.

Of the 397 LDP Diet members, 171 replied, and 119 or 69.6 percent of them said they saw no reason to oppose simultaneous elections to both houses. Only 49, or 28.7 percent, of the LDP respondents said that a double election should be avoided, the survey said. However, 94 or 96.9 percent of the 97 respondents of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) opposed the double election, as did a large majority of opposition Diet members.

In the only previous double election, in June 1980, the LDP elected 284 members to the 511-seat Lower House. The subsequent Lower House-only election in 1983 yielded the ruling party only 250 seats. Political strategists say that a double election would lead to a high voter turn-out, which would favor the LDP at the expense of highly-organized parties such as Komeito and the Japan Communist Party (JCP). The survey also showed that most of the LDP members supported the so-called "10-10 bill" to correct the disparity between rural and urban districts in the House of Representatives. The 10-10 bill would see 10 seats taken from the country's rural districts and allocated to urban areas whose populations have increased at the expense of the countryside since the electoral boundaries were drawn.

The Supreme Court last year ruled that elections to the House of Representatives were unconstitutional because of the discrepancy between urban and rural constituencies in the number of voters required to elect members.

In some cases, a rural vote has approximately four times the value of one cast in certain urban ridings.

Most opposition members who replied to the survey, however, claimed that the redistribution has to be revised to limit the maximum difference in vote-to-vote value to two to one.

The survey also said that most respondents other than members of the JCP insist that the current proportional representative system in the Upper House be abolished after elections in June.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN FRANCE; MEETS MITTERRAND

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to France, including his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 18 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MEXICAN FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH ABE

OW211007 Tokyo in English 0938 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva-Herzog called on Japan Monday to help his country ride out an economic crisis which has been aggravated by falling oil prices in recent months.

Silva-Herzog made the request in a series of talks with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita and other Japanese leaders, officials said.

Abe told Silva-Herzog that Japan is prepared to extend as much financial assistance as it can. Japanese sources said Mexico is seeking one billion dollars from Japan out of six billion dollars in new loans from foreign lenders this year.

Mexico is projecting a loss of six to eight billion dollars a year as a result of declining prices of oil, the nation's key revenue source.

In an effort to help ease Mexico's financial difficulties and external debt burden, Japan has boosted oil imports from the Central American country from 160,000 barrels to 180,000 barrels per day this year.

Abe, who took a firsthand look at Mexico immediately after powerful earthquakes hit the country last September, promised Silva-Herzog that the Japanese Government will study Mexico's request for financial aid to economic development projects, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Silva-Herzog's trip to Japan will help Japanese Government leaders to gauge the magnitude of the debt problems facing Mexico and other developing and oil-producing countries as they prepare for the Tokyo summit of seven leading industrial countries May 4-6, officials said. The officials said the United States and Japan will discuss the debt crises in Mexico, the Philippines and other countries at the upcoming summit, along with Canada, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and the European Community.

Mexico's external debts are estimated at over 97 billion dollars, including 72 billion dollars the country's official institutions owe to foreign lenders. Japan's share in Mexico's total external debts is roughly 15 percent, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Silva-Herzog noted that falling oil prices have cut the salaries of Mexican workers by as much as 30 percent, the Foreign Ministry official said after the Abe-Silva-Herzog meeting.

The Mexican finance minister will meet with his Japanese counterpart Noboru Takeshita Tuesday and with representatives of a group of eight Japanese banks Wednesday before completing a five-day visit to Japan Friday.

TAKESHITA SUGGESTS INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT DOLLAR

OW220505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday "adequate" measures should be taken to prevent a further depreciation of the dollar against the yen, indicating the need for concerted intervention in money centers to support the dollar. The statement was taken as indicating that Japan will ask other industrial nations to jointly step into foreign exchange markets in favor of the dollar if it further weakens against other key currencies.

Takeshita made the statement at a press conference at which he was commenting on the plunge of the dollar to 171.50 yen at one point Monday in Tokyo. The dollar fell further to a record low of 168.60 yen momentarily in Tokyo Tuesday morning.

Takeshita also said the upcoming Tokyo summit might study policy coordination by industrial nations to prevent a further depreciation of the dollar.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters that the yen-dollar exchange rate is moving "too fast."

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, said the exchange rate should stabilize rather than move further in favor of the yen. The Bank of Japan Monday cut the official discount rate by 0.5 percentage points to 3.5 percent in a move aimed at stabilizing the exchange rate. Sumita told a meeting of the central bank's regional managers. He said the central bank will continue to adopt an "adequate" monetary policy, indicating that the bank may consider another cut in the base rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks.

Sumita stressed that the deflationary effect of the yen's appreciation on the economy will figure prominently before the economy benefits from the yen's move and declining crude oil prices.

Ministers in charge of economic affairs and senior officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) also met Tuesday to discuss the exchange rate. They decided to refrain from giving details of the day's discussion to reporters because of any impact the discussion might have on the exchange rate, government officials said.

A government spokesman said the discussion was concerned with "delicate" issues. But LDP officials who attended the meeting were quoted as saying that the volatile exchange rate movements would adversely affect the Japanese economy.

Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told the meeting that they had said they were content with a rate of about 180 yen to the dollar when they met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington last week. Reagan did not make any comment on their statement, they said.

GOTODA NAMED TO CHAIR ECONOMIC TASK FORCE

OW220459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 22 KYODO -- The government Tuesday launched a task force to carry out the recommendations of the Maekawa Report to transform the nation's export-oriented economy to one based more on domestic demand.

The task force will be chaired by Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda and include the finance, international trade and industry and foreign ministers, nine other Cabinet members, and top officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), government officials said.

The government and the top LDP officials have agreed to ask advisory councils to formulate long- and medium-term plans to implement policy goals leading to a reconstruction of the economy for international harmony, and to have the plans finished before the Tokyo summit of seven major industrial democracies May 4-6, the officials said.

Nakasone promised U.S. President Ronald Reagan in their recent talks in Washington that he would set targets for adjustment of the Japan-U.S. trade imbalance in line with recommendations submitted April 7 by the study group on economic structural adjustment for international harmony, a private advisory body to Nakasone headed by former Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa.

The task force launched Tuesday was set up amid criticism among LDP members over Nakasone's "arbitrary decision" to change the country's economic structure in his talks with Reagan.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PRC ON COAL IMPORT PRICE

OW211109 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- The Japan Coal Development Co. said Monday it has agreed with China to set the import price of Chinese coking coal for fiscal 1986 at 36.51 dollars per ton on a free alongside ship basis, down 12 percent from fiscal 1985.

The company had earlier agreed to import 2.3 million tons of high-calorie bituminous coal in fiscal 1986, ending next March. It added that China decided to lower the export price because of declining crude oil prices.

BEIJING TO SEE ANTINUCLEAR EXHIBITION

OW211033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- A Japanese exhibition depicting the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will go on display in Beijing this fall, it was announced Monday.

The exhibition warns against the threat of nuclear warfare. It has been displayed in 13 cities in 11 countries since starting a world tour in June 1982.

Soka Gakkai, a Japanese lay Buddhist society which cosponsors the exhibition with the United Nations, said it will show at Beijing's Museum of the Chinese Revolution from October 21 to 30.

TOPICS, PROBLEMS OF TOKYO SUMMIT DISCUSSED

OW211309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1257 GMT 21 Apr 86

[By Tsukasa Maekawa]

[Text] Tokyo, April 21 KYODO -- Foreign and finance ministers from major industrial countries have recently met in Washington and Paris to put the final touches to preparations for the upcoming Tokyo summit. While the ministers have reached broad agreements to further cooperate in combating problems of mutual concern, their conferences have revealed deep differences in interpretation of the broadly-based accords.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who will chair the annual economic meeting of seven industrial democracies May 4-6, will likely have his negotiating skills tested to the full in his efforts to achieve a "successful summit." Nakasone has said he wants to "send from the Tokyo summit a message of confidence in a bright future to the peoples of the world, the developed and the developing alike."

The summit will dwell upon four economic topics -- economic policies of advanced nations to sustain economic growth, economic problems of developing countries, trade issues and structural economic problems of the participating nations, Japanese officials said. Noneconomic issues will include East-West relations, countermeasures against terrorism and Atlantic-Pacific cooperation, they said.

The final agenda was agreed upon Sunday at a meeting in Paris of personal representatives (PRs) of the seven national leaders who will attend the summit.

Earlier pre-summit talks were held in mid-April by bodies including the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Ministerial Council of the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The following is a commentary on specific issues expected to be discussed at the summit.

-- Sustained Economic Growth and Structural Problems

The main objective of the Tokyo summit will be to ensure sustained economic growth in industrial countries. The task appears to be relatively easy, given the decline in crude oil prices and lower interest rates. The OECD has recently revised upward the average growth rate of its 24 member nations for 1986 to 3.25 percent from 2.75 percent. But the OECD's growth forecast for Japan has been revised downward to 3.25 percent from the previous 3.5 percent. The summitters are thus expected to press Japan and West Germany, countries with potential for further growth, to take measures to expand their economies.

Although Japan has announced a package of economy-stimulating measures, mounting budget deficits are deterring the government from additional fiscal spending to spur the economy. Along with the pump-priming package, Nakasone will be armed with a report prepared by a private advisory panel, calling for structural adjustment of Japan's export-oriented economy to expand consumer spending at home.

Other summit participants are also likely to be urged to reform their economic structures to ensure medium and long-term economic growth.

The OECD meetings stressed that the U.S. must reduce its federal deficits, while the European countries were urged to change their rigid industrial structures, which are partly blamed for high levels of unemployment in Western Europe.

-- Third World debt Problems

The World Bank has estimated that the total external debts of developing countries will surpass 1 trillion dollars this year. The summiteers are expected to reconfirm that sustained global economic growth cannot be achieved without growth in developing countries.

To this effect, the IMF members called for further reduction of interest rates in industrial countries. They also unanimously supported a proposal by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, calling for additional financing to the tune of 20 billion dollars from commercial banks to 15 heavily-indebted countries. But they have not yet discussed how to implement the so-called Baker initiative.

-- Trade Problems

Officials said the only tangible result of the Tokyo summit will be the confirmation of the start in September of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations aimed at liberalizing international trade. But the OECD meetings revealed still-unresolved differences of opinion on what items should be included in the new round. Inclusion of services is one bone of contention -- developing countries oppose the idea which they think would only benefit industrial countries. The summiteers are also expected to yet again condemn trade protectionism.

-- Monetary Question

Reform of the world monetary system is not officially on the agenda of the summit. But it will likely be addressed as the IMF has adopted a recommendation that it reinforce surveillance of global exchange rates and economic conditions in lieu of calling for a complete overhaul of the present floating exchange rate system. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has called for an international conference on reform of the monetary system but the summit nations have not publicly discussed the issue yet.

-- International Terrorism

The recent confrontation between the U.S. and Libya will make international terrorism a major topic of political discussion at the Tokyo summit. But since the participating countries have different interests in their relations with the two countries in question, Nakasone will face tough going in working out a summit statement on the subject.

-- East-West Issues

The seven leaders will refer to the prospect of a second Soviet-U.S. summit for arms control talks but detailed discussions are not expected on the question.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. RAID ON LIBYA REPORTED

Friendship Association Message

SK200909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA) -- The Korea-Libya Friendship Association sent a solidarity message to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, supporting the Libyan people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

The message notes: The U.S. imperialists' barbarous bombings on Tarabuls [Tripoli] residential quarters is a heinous crime against the Libyan people and a robber-like act of aggression ignoring the elementary norms of international law.

We strongly denounce this brutal act of aggression of the U.S. imperialists as a crude violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and an open terrorism. The Korean people who always stand firm on the side of the Libyan people will resolutely support and encourage your people's righteous struggle with all efforts in the future, too, as already declared in the statement of the DPRK Government.

Kim Yong-nam Denounces Raid

SK190328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] According to a report, on 15 April, an emergency meeting of foreign ministers and heads of the delegations to the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries was held in New Delhi, the capital of India, in connection with the U.S. imperialists' brigandish aggression against Libya.

At the meeting, foreign ministers and heads of delegations from many countries made speeches. In a speech, the Indian foreign minister stressed that the U.S. bombing of Libya is an act of outrageously violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya and is a grave threat to peace and security in this area and in the world. He said that such an aggressive act against Libya by the United States is an unjustifiable terrorist act by a nation. He appealed to all member-nations to extend full support and solidarity to Libya.

In a speech, the head of the DPRK delegation, Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign minister, pointed out that the bestial bombing of Libya by the United States is not only an outrageous infringement on the sovereignty and security of territory of Libya but also a grave challenge to the Nonaligned Movement and international common body [kukje kongdongchae].

He noted that such a criminal act by the U.S. imperialists is an act trampling underfoot the norms of international law acknowledged in international relations and is one of the clear pieces of evidence showing that the United States is adhering to an international terrorist act by a nation. He also stressed that such an act is not only an aggressive act against Libya but also an act violently disturbing peace and security in this area and in the world.

He pointed out that the anti-Libyan maneuvers expanded by the United States in a step-by-step manner taught us the lesson that the military acts and military exercises staged by the imperialist powers in the territorial lands, territorial airspace, and territorial waters of the nonaligned countries and developing countries have not only aggravated international tensions and threatened peace and security but have also become a starting point of aggression and interference.

He further exposed that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise staged every year by the United States and the South Korean puppets in and around the Korean peninsula strained to an extreme point the situation on the Korean peninsula and in Northeastern Asia and is increasing the danger of war with each passing day.

He stressed that the nonaligned countries should regard the aggression by the imperialist powers against Libya, a member-nation of the movement, as aggression against themselves, sternly denouncing it, and should take the most powerful measures [kajang kangryukhan chochi] to check and frustrate such aggression.

At the meeting, a communique denouncing the U.S. imperialists' act of aggression was adopted. The communique denounced, with surging indignation, the armed aggression against Libya perpetrated by the United States with the support of England, its ally, and noted that the aggression against a member-nation of the Nonaligned Movement, perpetrated without a declaration of war, is an act infringing upon international law and the UN Charter and a grave threat to the peace and security of the world.

The communique demanded of the UN Security Council that emergency measures be taken lest such an aggressive act by the United States be repeated and that the United States fully compensate the loss that Libya suffered this time. The communique expressed full support for and solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle to safeguard their independence.

DELEGATION ATTENDS NONALIGNED COUNTRIES MEETING

SK200438 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, who is attending the meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of the nonaligned countries as head of the DPRK delegation, spoke at its plenary session on 18 April. He indicated as follows:

With the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries, to be convened in the year that marks the 25th anniversary of the beginning of the march of the Nonaligned Movement, as an occasion, the nonaligned countries are today faced with the task of strengthening and developing our Nonaligned Movement and opening a new aspect for further enhancing its role.

As everyone knows, the historic background of the Nonaligned Movement's declaration of inception 25 years ago involved the demands of the times to oppose the policy of force, to defend political sovereignty, to remove the danger of war, to guarantee peace and stability, and to achieve free social and economic development. These demands of the times in the 1960's, a period which marked the start of the Nonaligned Movement, have become more urgent today, in the 1980's.

Running counter to the trend of the times in which the people are advancing toward sovereignty, independence, peace, and progress, the imperialists not only have continued the maneuvers for aggression and interference, but have also strengthened exploitation and plundering against the nonaligned countries and other developing countries in a neo-colonial way, as a result, the political and economic situation of the world is becoming more serious with each passing day, and this has aroused great apprehensions among mankind.

The internal and external situation of the Nonaligned Movement demands that all non-aligned countries actively cope with this situation and that they perform their duty in strengthening the might of our Nonaligned Movement as its member-countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, has taught: By actively making efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement, all non-aligned countries should see to it that the Nonaligned Movement can outstandingly perform its heavy duty assigned before the times and mankind.

The Nonaligned Movement has become the main force in the struggle of the peoples of newly emerging nations to build a new world devoid of domination, subjugation, exploitation, and oppression. The nonaligned countries should be deeply aware of their duties and should make efforts to strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement by all means.

In light of the prevailing situation, we recognize that 11 member-countries of the Non-aligned Movement should pay special attention to the following problems at this meeting:

First, all nonaligned countries should more vigorously wage the struggle to prevent the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and to defend world peace. This year is the Year of International Peace. The peace-loving people of the world unanimously desire that new progress be made in alleviating tension and in eliminating the root cause of aggression and war in all regions of the world this year.

Running counter to the aspiration of the people, however, the imperialists have increased military arms on a large scale and have accelerated the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, while still adhering to the policy of strength. They have constantly perpetrated maneuvers for armed intervention, subversion, and destruction against newly emerging countries in all regions of the world, including Central American, the Caribbean region, the Middle East, and South Africa. Furthermore, by coming up with the adventurous star wars plan, the United States has gone so far as to try to turn space into the site of a thermonuclear war.

Because of the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, which have been intensified with each passing day, the sovereignty of newly emerging countries has been trampled underfoot, world peace and security have been gravely threatened, and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war, is increasing. At present, there is no more urgent task for mankind than opposing aggression and war and defending peace and security.

The Nonaligned Movement is the powerful antiwar and peace-loving force involving some 100 countries of the world. All member-countries on the Nonaligned Movement should pool their strength in blocking and frustrating the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war under the slogan "Let us prevent a thermonuclear war and defend peace." The sacred cause of our Nonaligned Movement can be achieved only through the practical struggle to oppose imperialism and to defend peace and security.

All nonaligned countries should thoroughly expose and condemn the imperialists' indiscreet maneuvers for arms buildup and a nuclear war. They should also wage the struggle to reduce and, further, to abolish, nuclear weapons. They should also wage the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' shameless interference in the internal affairs of other countries and their destruction and sabotage maneuvers against other countries, to withdraw aggressive foreign military bases and military forces in other countries, and to dismantle aggressive military blocks.

In order to make the Korean peninsula, which is the dangerous hotbed of war, and North-east Asia a nuclear-free peace zone, all U.S. nuclear weapons that have been deployed in South Korea and the surrounding area should be withdrawn and, at the same time, the testing, production, stockpiling, introduction, and use of nuclear weapons in these regions should be thoroughly banned. Along with this, all foreign military bases and troops in these regions should be withdrawn.

The problem of whether or not the United States will withdraw its nuclear weapons and military troops from South Korea and the surrounding area will become clear evidence showing the truthfulness of Reagan's recent statement to the effect that a nuclear war should not be waged.

We, who are standing in the same ranks with the Nonaligned Movement, should deal strong blows to the imperialists and their stooges with united strength so that they cannot run wild at random.

If the nonaligned countries struggle, firmly uniting with all anti-imperialist peace-loving forces of the world, the maneuvers of the imperialist bellicose elements will be frustrated and world peace and security will be defended.

Second, all member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement should take effective steps to improve the unfair international economic relations and to resolve the serious economic problems facing the developing countries through a joint stand and united action. Through united efforts, the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement should oppose the unreasonable and old international economic order and expedite the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of the principles of independence, equality, and mutual benefits.

The realization of multilateral economic and technological cooperation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries on the basis of the principle of collective self-reliance constitutes a joint strategy to achieve their economic self-reliance and firm political independence and is one of the key factors in establishing a new international economic order.

We believe that the most effective way to remove, at the earliest possible date, the starvation and poverty and economic difficulties facing the nonaligned countries and other developing countries at the present time is the realization of South-South cooperation. The Nonaligned Movement should actively encourage and promote the positive initiatives for bilateral and quasi-regional cooperation and should further expand and develop these initiatives to a regional (?scope).

We believe that South-South cooperation should be conducted in such a way that the developing countries first seek cooperation not only in the most preferential and urgent fields but also in the urgent and pressing fields that are realistically possible, resolve problems one by one, and then gradually expand the cooperation.

We believe in particular that higher significance must be attached to resolving the food problem by strengthening mutual cooperation and solidarity in the agricultural field. For the purpose of realizing self-sufficiency in providing food by the year 2000, all nonaligned countries and other developing countries must carry out collaboration and exchanges in various fields of agriculture, including building irrigation systems, improving farming methods, conducting research in agricultural science, and training agricultural technical functionaries by mobilizing all sorts of possibilities and potentials.

Thirdly, the nonaligned countries, holding high the anti-imperialist banner of independence, must make utmost efforts to defend the unity of the Nonaligned Movement and to further strengthen and develop this movement. The nonaligned countries, in reviving the tradition of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, must devote their activities to promoting the unity of this movement. Jointly dealing with the imperialists' armed intervention and acts of aggression against member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement is more important than anything else. The imperialists, under the pretext of protecting so-called interests, are publicly threatening the member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement with the use of force and are infringing upon their independence and sovereignty. The member-countries of our movement must confront the imperialists' aggression, intervention, division, and alienation maneuvers with the strategy of unity and crush the enemy's offensive through united efforts.

Aggression against a member-country of the Nonaligned Movement should be regarded precisely as a criminal act of aggression against all member-countries of the movement. The recently repeated attacks against Libya by the United States are a criminal act of aggression (?rudely) trampling underfoot the independence and sovereignty of this country, and are most barbarous international terrorist acts that disturb peace and stability in the world. Each member-country of the Nonaligned Movement, from its existing circumstances, must strengthen its support for and solidarity with countries which are under attack by the imperialists, so that the member-countries of our movement can defend their independence and sovereignty. In order to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, all of its member-countries must deal with and resolve all matters from the standpoint of combining national interests with the overall interests of the Nonaligned Movement. Having the nonaligned countries thoroughly abide by the basic principles of our movement is a precondition for the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. Opposing control and subordination by all nonaligned countries and advancing toward independence are basic to the Nonaligned Movement.

The member-countries of the Nonaligned Movement must not only firmly embody independence in all of their activities but also must not tolerate acts that weaken or interfere with the basic principles of the movement. By promoting the unity of the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of the principle of independence, the nonaligned countries must maintain the inherent characteristics of this movement as political force existing outside blocs and further strengthen its might.

The Korean question is directly linked to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and is one of the urgent international issues awaiting solution at present. Realizing the reunification of Korea not through war but through a peaceful means -- through dialogue and negotiations -- is the position the government of the Republic has consistently maintained. Multifaceted talks, which were held last year between the North and the South as a result of our initiative, clearly show the sincere efforts by the government of the Republic through all means to improve North-South relations and achieve a new breakthrough in peaceful reunification. Also this year, in an effort to alleviate tension in Korea, to prevent the danger of war there, and to successfully accelerate the North-South dialogue, the government of our Republic took the measure of not conducting large-scale military exercises throughout the northern half of the Republic as of 1 February and of stopping all military exercises during the period when the North-South dialogue is being held.

This peace-loving proposal of ours has won the support and sympathy of the governments and peoples of various countries of the world. However, instead of responding to our peace-loving measure, the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea responded by conducting the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against our Republic by mobilizing forces some 200,000 strong and numerous modern war means. The United States is attempting to describe this joint military exercise, which is being conducted on the assumption of northward invasion, as a defensive one. However, this description is nothing but a shield for concealing its aggressive nature. The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is a preliminary war, and test nuclear war, and a war of attack designed to deal a preemptive strike against the northern half of the Republic.

The reality and justness of our measure on stopping military exercises on the Korean peninsula are evidenced by the development of the situation in the Mediterranean. All facts clearly show that military exercises the United States is conducting in various areas, including the Korean peninsula, aim toward. Because of the war exercise rackets which the United States and the persons in authority in South Korea are kicking up in South Korea, the North-South dialogue, which was arranged after a long lapse of time, was again suspended. The realities clearly show who sincerely hopes for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

As an issue of realizing our people's complete national sovereignty, the Korean question has been presented many times as an important political issue and discussed in meetings of the Nonaligned Movement. Despite our people's endless efforts and the world's progressive peoples' unanimous wishes, division has continued in Korea. This is wholly due to the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and the U.S. policy of intervention in the affairs in our country. If the United States sincerely hopes for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it must give up its anachronistic thinking of continuously staying on in South Korea and of eternally taking this place as its colonial military base, must stop acts of instigating the persons in authority in South Korea toward division and confrontation and of aggravating tension, and also must do something helpful to the dialogue. The North-South dialogue must be a dialogue for reunification and must in no way become a means for realizing a dirty political purpose by perpetuating division, deceiving the people, and misleading public opinion of society. The persons in authority in South Korea must maintain a correct attitude and position of facing the dialogue and must not engage in acts that dim the atmosphere of dialogue.

We hold that in order to resolve the basic problem in realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea, tripartite talks among our Republic, the United States, and South Korea should be held. If tripartite talks are realized, the Korean armistice agreement then is replaced with a peace agreement, and a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South is adopted, tension on the Korean peninsula would be alleviated and favorable conditions and circumstances for the peaceful resolution of the Korean question would be provided. The United States must give up its two-Koreas policy of eternally dividing our country and must respond to our tripartite talks proposal at the earliest date.

One problem that cannot be overlooked in alleviating tension and providing circumstances favorable to the peaceful reunification of Korea is the question of the 24th Olympic Games. The divisionists at home and abroad, without taking present circumstances into consideration, are attempting to use the Olympic Games in their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by holding the Olympic Games in South Korea in 1988 even by dividing the Olympic movement. If the attempt to hold the Olympic Games solely in South Korea is allowed, this will not only lay grave obstacles before the sound development of the Olympic movement but also will aggravate antagonisms and confrontation between the North and South of Korea and further instigate the maneuvers by divisionists to pursue the perpetual division of Korea.

Regarding the question of holding the Olympic Games in South Korea not as a simple matter related to sports but as a serious political matter, many countries of the world which love justice and peace oppose and reject the Seoul Olympic Games. This is very just. If the 24th Olympic Games are held in Seoul despite the opposition of many countries of the world, this will leave a shameful stain on the history of the Olympic Games and result in the division of the Olympic movement.

In order to save the Olympic movement from crisis and to guarantee the smooth holding of the Olympic Games, the North and South of Korea must cohost the 24th Olympic Games. If our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games are realized, this will contribute to the development of the Olympic movement by letting all countries of the world participate in the games, and will greatly help not only remove misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South of Korea but also accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country. Our proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games is positively supported and welcomed by the governments, peoples, and sports lovers of many countries in the world, including the nonaligned countries.

Even though many obstacles lay before our road toward the reunification of the country, our people, amid ever-increasing international support and encouragement, will by all means achieve the historical cause of the fatherland's reunification. As they did in the past, the DPRK Government and the Korean people, as a member-country of the Nonaligned Movement, will sincerely carry out their duty and will make all possible efforts to strengthen the might of our movement.

Kim Yong-nam Meets Counterparts

SK191011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 17 (DCNA) -- DPRK Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam attending the meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of non-aligned countries in New Delhi met foreign ministers of various countries.

On the 16th he separately met with the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Maldives, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt, Senegal and Nigeria. The foreign ministers asked Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to convey the wishes of their presidents for the longevity to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Questions on mutual concern were discussed. The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets Other Counterparts 17 Apr

SK210541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of our country Kim Yong-nam attending the meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi separately met on April 17 the foreign ministers of Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar, Guyana, Malta, the Sudan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Singapore, the federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, the secretary in charge of foreign affairs of Ghana, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Congo and the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of Libya.

On the 18th, he met the Indian foreign minister and the director of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The foreign ministers asked Kim Yong-nam to transmit the wishes of their heads of state for longevity to the great leader President Kim Il-song. Views were exchanged on questions of common concern. The conversations took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Reunification Supported

SK210530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- Delegates of various countries expressed support to and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification, speaking at a plenary session of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi on April 16, according to a report.

The Zimbabwean foreign minister stressed: Zimbabwe holds that Korea should be reunified by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without foreign interference and all foreign forces be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs declared that Yugoslavia would invariably express full understanding of and support for the proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the divided country.

The Cuban foreign minister said: We cannot be close-mouthed about the schemes to hold the Olympics only in the south of Korea. We demand that the Olympics be held both in the North and the South, on the whole Korean peninsula, in order to defend the Olympic movement, contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea and promote the understanding and friendship with the Korean people artificially separated by imperialism.

Noting that the United States has stepped up arms buildup on a large scale in the south of Korea and ceaselessly staged provocative military exercises together with the South Korean puppet army against the DPRK, the Lao foreign minister said: This poses a permanent threat to peace and security in this region and lays an obstacle in the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Afghan foreign minister demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, voicing support to the DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Delegation Returns 21 April

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam returned home on April 21 by air after attending the meeting of the foreign ministers of the coordinating committee of non-aligned countries held in India. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. Councillor of the Chinese Embassy Zhang Tingyen and an official of the Indian Embassy were also present at the airport.

SED 40TH ANNIVERSARY, 11TH CONGRESS GREETED

Kim Il-song Message to Honecker

SK210645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 20 extended warm congratulations to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED.

The message is as follows:

Berlin

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED, I, in the name of the WPK Central Committee and the Korean people, and in my own name, extend warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the SED and the people of the GDR. The founding of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany was a shining victory of the German working class in its protracted and bloody struggle against imperialism and fascism and for the freedom and liberation of the people and for the cause of socialism and a significant event which ushered in a new era in the historical development of the people of the German Democratic Republic.

With the founding of the SED, a broad road opened for the development of socialism in the center of Europe. From that time, the people of the GDR built an advanced socialist system on the land of Germany under the guidance of your party and pioneered a new road of development.

Over the past 40 years since its foundation, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has built a powerful socialist industrial state under the arduous conditions created by confrontation with imperialism, our party and people highly estimate and warmly hail all the successes made by the fraternal GDR people in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in the past period under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Comrade Erich Honecker.

I believe that the relations of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and heartily wish the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR people greater success in their struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for defending peace and security in Europe, building a developed socialist society by successfully implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress of the party.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee

Yi Chong-ok Arrives in Berlin

SK210254 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] A WPK delegation led by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, arrived in Berlin by plane on 16 April to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] of Germany. The delegation was met at the airport by Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and functionaries concerned. Pak Yong-chan, our ambassador to the GDR, and embassy staff members were present at the airport.

WPK Central Committee Message

SK210336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] The WPK Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED]. On 19 April, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the DPRK, and head of the WPK Delegation, read the congratulatory message at the 11th Congress of the SED. The congratulatory message is as follows:

To the 11th Congress of the SED:

Dear comrades: The WPK Central Committee warmly congratulates the 11th Congress of the SED and, through the deputies to the Congress and comrades, extends the warm fraternal greetings of the members of the WPK and the Korean people to all members of the SED and the GDR people.

The 11th Congress of the SED is being held at the significant time when your party is greeting the 40th anniversary of its founding. All members of the SED and workers are marking the 11th congress of the party with great pride and prestige as victors, recalling the course of struggle for the past 40 years with deep emotion.

We believe that your congress will be recorded as a significant event in the history of the development of the SED by summing up the successes and achievements of the party in leading to victory the struggle of the German people for the building of a developed socialist society and opening up a brighter prospect before the party and the people.

The SED is a glorious revolutionary vanguard of the working class that has led the GDR people's struggle for socialism to victory under the arduous conditions created by direct confrontation with imperialism. The SED, which has been disciplined in the course of long struggle, built the advanced, peace-loving, industrial country of today on the land of Germany, which was the source of the two world wars and the stronghold of fascism, by leading the working class and people of the GDR. Thus, the SED fully demonstrated the justness of the socialist cause and its indomitable vitality.

During the period under review, the industrious and talented fraternal GDR people have successfully carried out the political tasks and the five-year plan for the development of the national economy set forth at the 10th party congress by displaying a high degree of organization and discipline under the correct leadership of the SED headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, and thereby brought about more changes in the appearance of the country, radically improved the material and cultural welfare of the working people, consolidated the state social system, and rapidly developed all domains of the national economy, including industry and agriculture. Today the SED has grown stronger than ever before organizationally and ideologically; its leadership role has risen higher in the state and social life as a whole; and the unity and cohesion of the party and popular masses have been cemented.

The GDR people endlessly trust the SED, their guiding force, and are more persistently carrying out the struggle to build a developed socialist society overflowing with confidence.

The development and strengthening of the SED and the growth of the might of the GDR constitute a powerful contribution to the strengthening of the socialist forces as a whole and the realization of the cause of peace in Europe and the world.

The WPK and the Korean people rejoiced as over their own over all the successes achieved by the fraternal GDR people in the struggle for the building of socialism and communism under the leadership of the SED.

We sincerely wish your party a brighter victory and advance in the work of the 11th Congress of the SED, which is of great significance in strengthening and developing your party and the GDR people in their future struggle to implement the socialist and communist construction programs that will be put forth by your congress.

Comrades, because of the more undisguised maneuvers of aggression and war of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, international tensions are being further aggravated today and the danger of a nuclear war is increasing with each passing day. This prevailing situation put forth the issue of safeguarding peace by preventing a war as the most urgent and solemn demand of all mankind.

The WPK and the Korean people highly estimate the fact that the SED and the GDR people defending the Western outpost of socialism put forward various peace initiatives, including the proposal on creating a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons in Europe, in order to remove the danger of nuclear war and ensure peace and security in Europe and the world, and are actively struggling for their implementation, and extend full support to and firm solidarity with them.

Today, on the Korean peninsula the danger of nuclear war is more prevalent than in any other part of the world. The U.S. imperialists, declaring the Korean peninsula as the most important place in implementing their global strategy, are constantly strengthening the two Koreas plot in accordance with their strategy and dragging mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons and operational equipment, into South Korea. Thus, they have reduced South Korea to a nuclear logistic base. Today, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds are being deployed in South Korea, representing the highest density of nuclear weapons in the world in terms of deployment.

Amid such circumstances, the United States and the South Korean authorities stage large-scale war exercises for several months every year, such as "Team Spirit," in which hundreds of thousands of troops; modern mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons; and operational equipment are mobilized. Thus, they are constantly straining the situation on the Korean peninsula. This shows that a nuclear war can be triggered at any time in Korea.

Taking this occasion, we wish to express deep thanks to the SED and the GDR Government and people for exposing and denouncing the reckless maneuvers of aggression and war staged every day by the United States and the South Korean authorities, and for always extending firm solidarity to our people.

The WPK and the Korean people will faithfully fulfill the national missions and international duties by accelerating the socialist construction of the nation in firm unity with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party center and by vigorously struggling to achieve the cause of national reunification.

The Korean and GDR peoples are class brothers and comrades-in-arms defending the Eastern and Western outposts of socialism. The friendship and cooperative relations between our two parties and two peoples are continuously and excellently developing every day on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Meetings and talks in Pyongyang and Berlin between Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of our people, and respected Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of States, and the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the two countries constitute a fundamental driving force bringing the friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples to a new height. The friendship and unity between our two parties and two peoples, which have been forged and firmly cemented along the same path to achieve common aims and ideals, are indomitable and ever-victorious.

It is the invariable stand of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK to constantly consolidate and develop the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with socialist countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism

The WPK and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal SED and GDR people in the struggle against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for defending peace and security in the world, developing and strengthening the international communist and working-class movements, and achieving the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Long live the indomitable fraternal friendship and unity between the WPK and the SED and between the Korean and the GDR peoples!

[Dated] 17 April 1986, Pyongyang

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK210552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

Noting that the founding of the party was an event of great significance in advancing the revolution and construction in the GDR, the paper says: Over the past 40 years the SED has brought about great changes in all domains by leading the working class and the people along a road of victory.

The paper goes on: Now, the party is making energetic efforts for peace in Europe and the world.

The German Democratic Republic is actively striving to stop the arms race, establish a nuclear-free zone in Europe and defend peace and security in Europe. Its international prestige is rising day by day.

All the achievements in socialist construction in the GDR are brilliant fruits of the correct leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker and the devoted struggle of the GDR people closely rallied around the SED.

The Korean and the GDR peoples are class brothers and close friends fighting shoulder to shoulder on the common front against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

In recent years, the friendship and unity between the parties and peoples of Korea and the GDR has been further strengthened through mutual visits of the party and government leaders of the two countries.

The members of the workers' party of Korea and the working people sincerely wish the party members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the GDR people greater success in their struggle for defending peace in Europe and building a developed socialist society, upholding the decisions of the 11th congress of the party.

STUDENT PROTESTS MARK 26TH ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLT

Seoul National University

HK181034 Hong Kong AFP in English 1010 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 18 (AFP) -- Fierce clashes between protestors and riot police flared as university students mounted anti-government protests on at least five campuses here Friday, witness said. Friday is the eve of the 26th anniversary of a student-led popular revolt that toppled President Syngman Rhee's autocratic regime.

Witnesses said that at Seoul National University 500 angry students yelling anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans had battled with riot police for an hour, after the police has stormed the campus firing tear gas. Exchanges of stones and tear gas also were reported from Yonsei and other universities in Seoul.

The largest demonstration was at Korea University, where more than 10,000 students gathered for a "marathon race" to observe the anniversary. The students shouted "down with military dictatorship!" as they marched -- rather than ran -- through the streets toward a cemetery in northeastern Seoul in which 180 victims of the April 19, 1960, uprising are buried.

Hundreds of policemen were deployed along the road and at the cemetery, which lies some eight kilometers (five miles) from the campus. No clashes were reported, the police just looking on in an apparent bid to prevent the "marathon" turning into a street demonstration.

Leaflets scattered by the students denounced the South Korean Government as speaking for U.S. interests only, and chided the United States for its recent air strikes on Libya, which, the leaflets said, showed the nature of U.S. "imperialism" -- the killing of foreigners like "flies." The students shouted slogans calling for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and "U.S. and Japanese imperialist capital" from this country, witnesses said.

In another development, some 80 professors from two universities here issued statements alleging that a constitutional reform campaign was an exercise of people's natural rights that could not be forcibly suppressed. Their move brought to 365 the number of professors from various universities across the nation that have issued such statements in the past three weeks.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) launched in February a campaign to collect 10 million signatures on a petition calling on the government to amend the constitution to allow direct popular election of the president, who is currently elected by an electoral college. President Chon Tu-hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party strongly opposes any constitutional revision before the Seoul Olympics in 1988, when Mr Chon's term of office ends.

Anti-U.S. Slogans Chanted

OW191211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 19 KYODO -- Riot police fired tear gas in a clash with some 2,000 students in Seoul Saturday, the 26th anniversary of a student-led uprising which led to the fall of the late President Syngman Rhee's government. Police said 87 students were arrested.

The clash occurred during a service at the memorial cemetery for revolutionary students who died in massive student demonstrations against the Rhee government 26 years ago. Relatives of the victims, students and political leaders paid homage at the cemetery to mark the anniversary. Some 2,000 students clashed with about 300 riot police as they began a demonstration march out of the cemetery, chanting slogans such as "U.S. imperialism is the enemy of the liberation of the Korean people," and "U.S. imperialists get out of Korea."

Kim Yong-sam, a leader of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, called in a speech before the gathering for a democratic movement to prevent a coup by the military. Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung attempted to attend the rally but was forced by police to return to his home in Seoul.

DJP, NKDP STATEMENTS ON UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK200154 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] The nation observed the 26th anniversary of the student uprising of 1960 in ceremonies in Seoul and other major cities yesterday. The Seoul ceremony was held at the Suyuri Cemetery in the northeastern suburb dedicated to 208 students and other citizens who lost their lives in the bloody turmoil on April 19, 1960. The uprising led to the downfall of the Liberal Party government of President Syngman Rhee.

The Suyuri rite was attended by about 800 persons including Minister of Education Son Chae-sok and Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency Kim Kun-su. The attendants burned incense and laid wreaths at the altar of a monument in the cemetery. Bereaved family members and college students visited the cemetery throughout the day to pay tribute to the 208 persons buried. Some visitors were seen plucking weeds or cleaning tombstones.

In the meantime, the ruling Democratic Justice and the main opposition New Korea Democratic parties yesterday issued statements. In the statement, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said the spirit of the April 19 holds the highest value which the nation, wishing to achieve political development, should bear in mind. Sim said, "Preventing a protracted one-man rule and eliminating election fraud is a lesson we learned from the 40 years of constitutional history. Not a blind resistance of old era, or opposition for opposition's sake, but participation amid mutual trust and reconciliation and creation of wisdom through dialogue and compromise, is the way to contribute to the realization of the advanced fatherland," Sim stressed.

Meanwhile, the NKDP called for "democratization" through constitutional revision, which it said is a "prerequisite" for early achievement of national reunification. In the statement, party vice spokesman Kang Sam-chae said the event on April 19, 1960 was a "revolution by the people for democratization" in protest against dictatorship and injustice. "Such a revolution will continue as long as the people are under opposition," Kang said.

In Taegu, 49 faculty members of Keimyong University signed a statement on the same day in support of the signature-collection campaign steered by the opposition party, some students and religious organs to change the Constitution for popular, direct presidential elections.

The group of the Hufs faculty said a petition move for the amendments to the Constitution is a basic right of citizens and college students. They claimed that the unceasing student protests could be viewed as a collective act against "undemocratic elements prevalent in every nook and corner." "Center due-procedures for democratic constitution revision should be presented soon as the nation desires to elect the President by themselves," the professors said in the statement. The statement by professors at Hufs and Keimyong University brought the number of institutions whose professors recently signed political statements to eight, including the one submitted by faculty at Seoul National University.

Yonsei, Ewha, Yeungnam Campuses

SK190107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Professors of three universities issued statements yesterday on campus autonomy and an opposition party campaign to revise the Constitution. The three are Yonsei, and Ewha Woman's Universities in Seoul and Yeungnam University near Taegu.

Thirty-two professors of Yonsei University insisted that all of the policies and systems running counter to the principle of democracy should be rectified. They alleged the campaign to collect signatures for a proposed constitutional amendment is part of the fundamental rights of the people.

A group of 10 Ewha professors also called for an early amendment to the basic law.

Meanwhile, 50 professors of Yeungnam said public views expressed on the future of the Constitution should be honored.

In a three-point statement, they urged that students and police should not resort to violent means, saying violence cannot be justified under any circumstances.

Ulsan, Pusan, Tongui Campuses

SK200224 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] Professors of three more universities expressed their views on controversial national issues yesterday. In a joint statement, 40 professors of Ulsan Institute of Technology, Pusan Women's College and Tongui University in Pusan alleged that true campus autonomy can only be achieved through the restoration of trust between professors and students. "Attempts to solve campus problems through irrational physical force should be rejected," they said.

Alleging that people are entitled to choose the Constitution by their own will, the professors insisted the legitimacy of the current campaign to revise the Constitution should be guaranteed.

Meanwhile, Kim Ki-taek, president of Yongnam University near Taegu, voiced his regret over a statement issued by 50 professors of the university Friday. He said professors should have taken into consideration the possible adverse educational effect to be created as a result of such a collective action by professors.

NEAK KHOUSNA MARKS 17 APRIL 1975 VICTORY

Part I

BK200630 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Part I of undated NEAK KHOUSNA article: "Expose the Antinational, Antipopular Colors of the Three Reactionary Khmer Groups"]

[Text] Seventeen April, 1975 was a day of great victory for the Cambodian people who waged a united struggle along with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples. Our Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army in defeating the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, the imperialists ringleaders endowed with the mightiest economic and military resources.

Following their defeat in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, the U.S. imperialists entered a new era in which they were becoming weaker and weaker with each passing day. In other words, they entered a new era in which neocolonialists was experiencing a crisis, becoming weak, and heading toward collapse. Meanwhile, the world's revolution was growing more vigorous daily.

Socialism, with the Soviet Union as the backbone, has been developing both economically and militarily. National liberation movements and the struggle for world peace are also becoming strong and are gaining great momentum. Like the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, our people were extremely proud of their victory over imperialism as a contribution to the progress and advance of world revolution and the enhancement of the supremacy of the revolution forces over the counterrevolutionary forces in the world.

On the historic victory day, our people once and for all achieved the national and democratic revolution and advanced toward socialism. However, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang -- lackeys of the Beijing authorities -- usurped the revolutionary achievements, betrayed the cause of the nation, double-crossed the struggle of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, and pushed our country and people into the dark hole of genocide, unprecedented in the history of Cambodia and of the world. The utter deterioration, despair, and misery started right on 18 April, 1975, only 1 day following liberation. The people throughout Phnom Penh, amid their jubilation at the liberation, were driven out of the city at gunpoint. The old, the young, the sick, even the patients in the hospitals were all forced to leave Phnom Penh pitilessly. That was the day when the bitter existence of our people began. It was the day when the old and the young trekked aimlessly in long columns, exhausted and starved almost to death. Afterwards, those people who still possessed some strength were forced to engage in hard labor. Parents, children, husbands, and wives were separated from one another, forced to live miserably and endure untold hunger and hardship.

As for the people living in the provinces, they too met with the same fate. The people in one locality were moved and resettled in other localities, causing utter confusion and completely upsetting the strata of the whole society. All the activities of social life were placed under the harsh control, oppression, and monitoring of the Pol Pot gang.

In the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people also suffered hardship and misery. But the scope of the hardship and misery in the struggle to drive the Americans out of the country and under the rain of more than 500,000 bombs dropped from B-52's and the additional thousands of metric tons of napalm bombs of the United States cannot compare to the scope of the oppression and crimes committed against our people by the Polpotists using nothing more than knives and hoes.

In merely 3 years 8 months and 20 days, they massacred more than 3 million innocent people. Without 7 January 1979, without the timely rescue by the Vietnamese volunteer Army, and without the general uprising of our people under the victorious banner of the national front, Cheunk Ek in Kandal Province would not be the only mass graves and Tuol Sleng in Phnom Penh the only detention center. Such mass graves and detention centers would have been found all over the country. This land, this people, this nation, and this glorious Angkor culture would have remained, if at all, only in the mind of the world's people.

Such is the crime of the genocidal gang. However, the victory of 7 January 1979 ushered in a new era, an era of national revival, a rebirth of each individual, of each family, and of our villages and districts. This was a real revival, a revival that can be touched, fathomed, a revival in form and in spirit, a physical and mental rebirth. However, our enemies have never been happy to see the rebirth of our people. They have sought by all means to carry on their crimes and to return the genocidal regime to the country.

Part II

BK200911 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Apr 86

["Another Party" of undated NEAK KHOSNA article: "Expose the Antinational, Antipopular Colors of the Three Reactionary Khmer Groups"]

[Text] Currently, they have no state authorities, forces and local support, and have no other tools than their savagery and barbarism. They come to villages and communes and burn down everything -- houses, paddy in ricefields, grain storage, and public buildings including schools, hospitals, and commune offices -- and plant mines to destroy bridges, roads, and communication lines, ambush convoys of passenger trucks, and kill people who have nothing with which to defend themselves. In this destruction, do they attack our armed forces or elderly people and children who have no weapons and are defenceless? Is this Democratic Kampuchea? What is Democratic Kampuchea? It is clear that it is the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. It is the organization and forces of Pol Pot. The Polpotists are one of the three parties of the so-called CGDK. What are the two parties? They are the Son Sann group -- a comprador group belonging to the clique of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak who allowed the U.S. imperialists to commit aggression against Cambodia. This is a group, lackey of the United States, which used B-52 bombers to destroy the beauty of the Cambodian countryside and the Lon Nol soldiers and the puppet Vietnamese side to destroy our people's villages and communes, in their operations codenamed Chenla I and Chenla II. This group also spread a decadent and degenerate way of life in Phnom Penh. As for the Sihanouk group, it only thinks of the interests of its clique, its family, and its lineage. This feudal figure has always been a tricky person changing from following the Japanese to the French and then to the U.S. and the Beijing Chinese to cooperate with our enemies. It is Sihanouk who was toppled by the clique of Son Sann and Lon Nol, lackeys of the U.S., in a coup on 18 March 1975. It is the same Sihanouk who cooperated with Pol Pot, who massacred more than 3 million of our people, including members of the Sihanouk family. Sihanouk himself did not even think of the past when the Khmer Rouge killed his relatives. How can he think of the happiness of the Cambodian people? Sihanouk has not a single shred of responsibility for himself and his honor. After the 7 January 1975 liberation, this figure turned to shake hands with criminals and denounced his own people. If these three groups have this kind of character and features, what is their real nature? It is one of a ghost state, power without people and territory.

Their 16 bases along the Cambodian-Thai border, which have received support and assistance from (?imperialists) in collusion with the Chinese and the Thais, were destroyed by our forces in the 1984-85 dry season. The armed forces of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk have been smashed and scattered.

They have infiltrated into the country to carry out activities to plunder and massacre our people. As for Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan, they move from one place to another, from Beijing to Bangkok and to other places, to dupe international opinion. They boast of their strength and their victories. In truth, they have nothing. They continue to set themselves up as representatives of the Cambodian people and talk in the name of the Cambodian people as though they have mercy and love the Cambodian people. This is a most perfidious act. In reality, they think of nothing but power and the interest of their own groups. They have no right to speak on behalf of the Cambodian people. Therefore, they cannot speak of unity with the Cambodian people because there will never be a time when they can unite with [words indistinct] exploit the people who have survived. In other words, there can never be unity among [words indistinct].

In their maneuvers, no matter under which forms and aspects, the enemies cannot destroy the strong bonds of unity of our nation and the bonds of international solidarity, in particular the Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, because this is a deciding factor for the survival of our people and the victory of the Cambodian revolution. This is the regime of the PRK under the leadership of the KPRP. It is the first regime in which the Cambodian people and workers have the right to be their own masters. Like all Cambodian workers and people throughout the country, we have clearly decided that this regime has brought happiness to the people and glory to our fatherland.

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the 17 April victory over the U.S. imperialists, our Cambodian people are even prouder of this victory in the cause of opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Furthermore, we are harboring boiling anger against the Cambodian reactionaries, from the Pol Pot clique to Son Sann and Sihanouk, who have destroyed the gains of the victory over the U.S. imperialists. Currently, they are still carrying out activities to destroy the revival of our people and country. Therefore, we should heighten the spirit of national unity and international solidarity, first of all Cambodia-Vietnam solidarity, and heighten vigilance and determination to smash every reactionary influence of the enemies.

ANS, DK FORCES KILL 100 VIETNAMESE IN SIEM REAP

BK180955 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodia 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] The Supreme Command of the Sihanoukist National Army [Ans] reported that last week ANS forces in close cooperation with the forces of the Democratic Kampuchean side attacked Vietnamese soldiers in two separate places, killing 100 and wounding 130.

According to the report, at 2330 on 9 April the ANS forces cooperated with the DK forces in attacking a Vietnamese position housing 300 Vietnamese soldiers at Prey Chhruk, Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province. This battle, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, resulted in 40 Vietnamese soldiers being killed, 60 others wounded and another captured. The ANS forces destroyed 5 barrels containing 1,000 liters of fuel oil, 1 paddy storehouse containing 1,000 sacks of paddy, 1 bridge, 3 barracks, and 1 rice storage area containing 500 sacks of rice. The ANS forces seized 12 weapons -- 6 AK's, 3 AR-15's, 2 SK's and 1 carbine -- and some ammunition and war materiel. The ANS combatants suffered four wounded.

On 11 April, in cooperation with the DK forces, the ANS combatants attacked 600 Vietnamese soldiers at Chakrei, Angkor Pheas commune, Puok District, Siem Reap Province. The battle, which lasted for 2 hours and 45 minutes, resulted in 60 Vietnamese soldiers killed and more than 100 wounded. The ANS seized an AK, an RPD, a B-40, four B-40 rockets, and a belt of RPD rounds. The ANS suffered 3 killed, 11 wounded, and 2 missing in action. They also lost four weapons.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES PHONG SALY CONGRESS

BK171130 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 17 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, on April 10, talked to over 100 party delegates of the 5th congress of northern Phong Saly Province.

The congress was also attended by delegates from Phong Saly's sister province Lai Chau of the SRV and other neighbouring Lao Provinces of Oudomsai, Luang Namtha, and Luang Prabang.

In his speech to the congress, K. Phomvihan, on behalf of the LPRP CC, expressed warmest congratulations to the 5th congress of the province. He hailed the cadres and people of the province for their achievements in the past years in economic construction for a better life. He also pointed out the issues on regional and world tension created by U.S. imperialists, Beijing reactionaries and other reactionary forces.

His speech also dealt with the economic construction of the mountainous provinces which should be concentrated mainly on agriculture and forestry.

The 5th congress of Phong Saly was held on April 9-11. It elected a new 27-member party committee of the province.

SOUPHANOUVONG HONORED AT NEW YEAR CEREMONY

BK171136 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 17 (KPL) -- The presidential office, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction organized here yesterday a baci, the traditional Lao well-wishing ceremony, for Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly, the Lao Front for National Construction, on the occasion of the Lao lunar new year.

Representatives of different organizations, on the occasion, wished the Lao president good health and success in his noble tasks of guiding the entire Lao people in the national safeguarding and building.

In his thanking speech, Souphanouvong wished them all, in return, all the best and appealed to them to closely unite and together score new and still greater successes.

Baci ceremonies are held on various occasions, including the new year. The participants come to the Baci, among others, with flowers, candles, rice. They tie each other's wrists with white cotton threads while wishing all the best wishes in the world to befall each other. The white threads symbolise the purity of the bearers and the threads woven into one, tied at the wrists, symbolise the friendship, and the sense of oneness the participants have for one another.

COMMITTEE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOFIA CONFERENCE

BK211113 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 21 (KPL) -- Singapo Sikhotchounlamani, president of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Other Nations, and members of his delegation, on April 19, left here for Sofia of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to attend the conference or World Peace Council which to be held from April 24 to 27.

The conference is to discuss on the struggle against the arms race, 'star wars' programme, the imperialists' aggression in various parts of the world -- all of which with the intent to serve peace, arms reduction, cooperation and a world free from nuclear dangers. The conference is to listen to reports to the WPC Activities in the past and is to elect a new leading body of the WPC.

Over 140 non-government organizations and 20 international organizations are expected to take part in the conference.

KPL REPORTS PHONTHONG DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS

BK170658 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 15 (KPL) -- The 2nd congress of the party committee of Phonthong District, southern Champassak Province, was recently opened with the participation of 85 attendants.

Present at the opening ceremony was Sounthon Thep-Asa, member of the LPRP CC and other party officials. Included in his opening ceremony speech, Khamdeng Khanlosa, party secretary of the district, pointed out the achievements of the cadres and people of the district scored in the past years.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES WEINBERGER VISIT TO THAILAND

BK180820 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Weinberger Brought Fire to Thailand"]

[Text] At the end of his 3-day visit to Thailand, on the morning of 9 April U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger left the country pledging that the United States will help maintain Thailand's security and territorial integrity and that the United States is ready to strengthen bilateral military cooperation and so forth. This clearly shows the entry into a new military cooperation by Washington and Bangkok following U.S. setbacks in the Indochina war and after the withdrawal of its bases from Thailand.

On 8 April, after meeting and talking with Thai military and civilian officials in Bangkok, Weinberger hastily went to soothe Cambodian reactionaries on the Thai-Cambodian border who have been worried and discouraged after sustaining heavy blows by the Cambodian army and people in coordination with Vietnamese volunteer troops.

Noteworthy are meetings and exchanges of views between Caspar Weinberger and General Prem Tinsulanon, Thai prime minister and defense minister; Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and other high-ranking Thai officials, during which they emphatically discussed setting up a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand. During the discussion they went into details on the site of the stockpile, types of weapons to be stored, expenses, and means of utilization. These activities of the Pentagon constitute a grave danger.

As everyone knows well, according to a law enacted by the U.S. Congress U.S. arms depots can be set up in countries where U.S. bases are located, such as in the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan. The Reagan administration is now pressuring the U.S. Congress to approve setting up a war reserve stockpile in Thailand from where the United States found it necessary to withdraw military bases 10 years ago after suffering defeats in the war of aggression against Indochina.

Pending congressional approval, heedless of laws and regulations and U.S. public opposition, the Reagan administration has busily held meetings and talks with Bangkok authorities to carry out the plan. Earlier, two U.S. military and political delegations visited Thailand. These include a visit by U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral Ronald Hays and a 4-day visit by Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs. The purpose of the visits was to take advantage of current difficulties in Thailand to instigate the Thai Government to serve their war activities, first of all, to allow them to set up a U.S. war reserve stockpile in Thailand.

These special activities of Washington make people think that setting up the war stockpile may be a basic condition for the return of U.S. troops to their former bases in Thailand. Washington made many open announcements in the recent past, saying that if the United States does not act quickly, Southeast Asia will fall under communism. Various warmongering forces in the United States have clamored that the only path for the United States is to intensify its military presence in Southeast Asia. As a result, the Washington-Bangkok military cooperation is increasing along this line and is developing to a dangerous level -- the return of U.S. troops to their former bases in Thailand.

Moreover, Washington has decided to arm Thailand with modern radar systems capable of determining the direction of enemy shellings. These radar systems have been installed along the Thai-Cambodian border. Military affairs newspapers offered the observation that Thailand is the first country in Asia to have obtained the U.S. radar systems.

The Pentagon has confessed that many U.S.-Thai joint military exercises, condemned Cobra Gold, carried out since 1982, are aimed at heightening the combat capability of U.S. troops in Southeast Asia, thus making the situation in the region more tense and complicated. The fact that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have positively and energetically tried to serve as a link for the return to Southeast Asia of Washington and for turning Thailand into a U.S. base for use as a springboard for the U.S. Asia and Pacific aggressive strategy runs counter to the Thai people's aspirations and the developing trend toward peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The above dangerous policy of Bangkok poses a direct threat to the Thai people's basic rights and interests. Various progressive strata in Thailand are not satisfied with the Bangkok administration's dangerous policy and are engaging in vigorous struggles in various forms against it. For example, Weinberger's 3-day visit to Thailand was greeted with strong struggle movement in Thailand. At 1800 on 8 April, a bomb exploded near the entrance to the Erawan Hotel where Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was holding a banquet to welcome Caspar Weinberger. Thai students and workers also openly rallied in protest against Caspar Weinberger's visit. The Thai people are concerned about and suspicious of setting up the U.S. war stockpile in the country and the return to Thailand of U.S. troops. Caspar Weinberger's visit to Thailand did not bring any benefit to the Thai people but did bring fire to this country. This is why the Thai people have found it necessary to struggle more vigorously and fiercely to safeguard their interests and independence.

VIENTIANE RALLY CONDEMNS U.S. ACTION IN LIBYA

BK191137 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 16 (KPL) -- A 10,000 strong rally was held here this morning to strongly condemn the barbaric acts of the U.S. imperialist against Libya, an independent and sovereign state.

In his speech, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, president of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with the Nations recalled the fatal American raids in the morning of April 15, 1986 over Tripoli and Benghazi. This action is part of the U.S. militarism aimed at reviving its globalist policy thought to be extinguished at the end of World War II, and particularly when it was shamefully foiled during the aggressive war against the three Indochinese countries, the speaker stressed.

Now more than ever, the peace-loving people in the world have to closely unite against the adventurist policy of the Reagan government which will lead the universe into the nuclear holocaust, S. Sikhotchounnamali emphasized. The Lao people, continued the peace committee president, demanded the U.S. imperialists to put an end to its inhumane acts vis-a-vis the Libyan people and those in the region or else Washington must bear all adverse consequences. The Lao people furthermore strongly condemn and demand the British Government to stop supporting the Reagan administration.

The meeting wholly voiced support for the just struggle of the Libyan people against the U.S. provocation and called upon all nations that cherish peace and justice to denounce and punish the U.S. imperialist and its allies. We are convinced that the Libyan people will be capable to withstand and duly punish the U.S. imperialist aggressors and score brilliant victory in the defense of their national independence and territorial integrity for peace and security in the region and the world, S. Sikhotchounnamali said.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETs SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK181051 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Vientiane, April 18 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, sent yesterday a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the national day of Syria. The Lao president wished the Syrian side success in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist, Zionist and other reactionary forces for peace and stability in the region.

May the existing relations of friendship and militant solidarity be further developed, the message says.

On the same occasion, K. Bouppha, acting minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also sent greetings to his Syrian counterpart, Faruq al-Shar'a.

KHUKRIT DISCUSSES EARLY POLLS AFTER PREM MEETING

BK170944 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] The enfant terrible of Thai politics, former Social Action Party leader Khukrit Pramot this morning raised the spectre of a possible dissolution of Parliament and early elections, saying that if a dispute breaks out between Parliament and the Government, then this would be a possibility. He also said that he will no longer give political advice. Although he did not give any names, it is understood to have meant Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. In order to give advice, the adviser must have power in his hands, he said.

While he was leader of the SAP, he had power and so was able to give advice. Now that he is no longer leader of the SAP, he will no longer give any more advice, he said.

The mercurial politician is believed to have been an astute adviser to the Prime Minister prior to his stepping down from the party leadership. He said however that he did not think the military would intervene in a dispute between the legislative and executive branches. His comment came in the wake of a meeting between M.R. Khukrit and Prime Minister Prem last night. M.R. Khukrit said that the prime minister had called on him to wish him happy birthday. He will be 75 this Sunday.

The two senior politicians had dinner together at M.R. Khukrit's Soi Suan Phlu home: He said the Prime Minister looked happy and carefree, so he (M.R. Khukrit) did not want to raise matters which were of concern to him.

Prior to the meeting, M.R. Khukrit had expressed concern over a number of financial and banking bills which are due to be debated when Parliament reconvenes next month. The bills had been declared as royal decrees and have to be endorsed by Parliament. There had been much opposition to their passage however. M.R. Khukrit himself had said that while he would vote for the bills as he is a government MP, he would not help lobby for it. He said that a disadvantage of dissolving Parliament would be that in the wake of the dissolution of Parliament, nobody will accept responsibility for drawing up the decrees.

Normally, dissolving Parliament and calling a general election will be a way for the Government to ask the people to decide by voting whether they want to support the Government or not. However, since the government is a coalition, all coalition parties will try and disown the unpopular bills, so an election now will not prove anything.

Commenting on the U.S. Farm Act, M.R. Khukrit said that the suffering of Thai farmers cannot be blamed on the Farm Act at present. Even while the Act does not have any effect on world market yet, Thai farmers are only getting 1,200 baht per kwien for their paddy. The suffering of Thai farmers stems from the fact that Thai rice exporters are undercutting each other in the world market and then depressing prices in Thailand, thus putting the pressure on Thai farmers. He accused the Government of being afraid of the Press. He said that former Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek had been under heavy attack by the Press while he was in power.

'Ready' To Become Premier

BK220115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] M.R. Khukrit Pramot declared last night that he is ready to become the next prime minister if Gen Prem Tinsulanon steps down and if there is an absence of others qualified to assume the post.

The former Social Action Party [SAP] leader said: "Anyway, it depends on Parliament whether it will choose anybody. I cannot read the mind of the parliament." The former prime minister said: "A man like me, whatever I will become, I have to study the situation."

M.R. Khukrit said the opposition challenge to three controversial banking decrees, if successful, could force Gen Prem to choose between resigning or dissolving the Parliament. But he said there was no reason for him to subvert or to overthrow Gen Prem while he is in office.

Referring to the Chat Thai Party's offer to support him to become the next prime minister, M.R. Khukrit said the offer from deputy leader Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan had nothing to do with him. "Whether I become (prime minister) or not depends on the situation. I am still a member of the SAP. I am not free to accept anybody's offer. I have to consult the party to see how it thinks about it," he said.

M.R. Khukrit said he had to consider whether it was necessary for him to assume the premiership should Gen Prem resign. "As an MP, I still have responsibility towards the country," he said. He said he could not make an outright decision on whether he would accept the Chat Thai offer. Likewise, he said he could not reject the offer outright and had to consider it carefully because he and Maj-Gen Chatchai were on good terms. Maj-Gen Chatchai made the offer when he called on M.R. Khukrit on Sunday for his 75th birthday.

M.R. Khukrit said if the Prime Minister chose to dissolve Parliament rather than resign in the event of the decrees being defeated, there would not be a situation in which he had to decide whether he should accept Maj-Gen Chatchai's offer to head the new government. "... I lose my parliamentary membership, I cannot become prime minister anyway," he said, adding that he would not contest the next election.

But if the Prime Minister stepped down and nobody was qualified to assume the premiership and if there was no objection from the military, M.R. Khukrit said he might agree to become the new prime minister. But, he stressed, consent had to come from Parliament.

PREM RESHUFFLES RANKINGS OF DEPUTY PREMIERS

BK220151 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has re-arranged the seniority ranking of his four deputies by making Social Action Party [SAP] leader Sitthi Sawetsila the second deputy premier in a move which is seen as an attempt to moderate conflicts in SAP. Sitthi said yesterday he was "very pleased" with the new ranking.

Secretary general to the prime minister Lt. Gen Chantrakhup Sirisut told reporters Gen Prachuap Suntrangkun has been appointed the first deputy premier in the new list while Sitthi was named the second, Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun the third and Prachakon Thai executive member Sonthi Bunyachai the fourth.

Chantrakhup said the reshuffle was approved after Sitthi recently held talks with Premier Prem over SAP MPs' demand that the party pull out of the four-party coalition government because their leader was appointed the fourth deputy premier. The disgruntled SAP MPs viewed the appointment as an insult to the party which was the biggest coalition partner.

Chantrakhup said Premier Prem previously appointed his deputies in accordance with their seniority but had to revise the method after some SAP MPs expressed opposition to the matter.

Sitthi reportedly announced his decision during a party meeting last Friday to quit all Cabinet posts unless Gen Prem made a change in the ranking to comply with SAP demand. The premier was quoted by Sitthi as apologizing and telling him that a reshuffle would take place soon.

Meanwhile, Phichai Rattakun said yesterday he was willing to be appointed a lower ranking deputy prime minister if it would make the others "happier."

Phichai disclosed that Gen Prem had phoned him to consult about the matter and: "I told Gen Prem to go ahead with his decision. I have tried my best to accomplish various tasks without thinking about ranking. Should it (ranking reshuffle) make the others feel happy, I am willing to accept it."

Phichai, who was until the reshuffle the second deputy premier, also said: One cannot expect respect only with high position. It's his deeds which make him an honourable person."

FURTHER REPORTS ON KAPITSA ARRIVAL FOR ESCAP MEETING

BK220058 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Apr p 2

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa flew in here yesterday to discuss the possible expansion of trade between Thailand and the Soviet Union. Kapitsa will also head the Soviet delegation to the 42nd annual meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), beginning here today.

He said upon his arrival at Don Muang Airport that he hoped his talks with Thai leaders would result in further improvement in relations between the two countries.

Kapitsa will today meet with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong. He will deliver a speech at the ESCAP meeting tomorrow.

Sitthi will host a reception for foreign delegations to the ESCAP meeting tonight which Kapitsa will also attend.

Meanwhile, Yury Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet trade delegation, said the Soviets have recently signed contracts to buy additional 20,000 tons of rice from Thailand. Mikhaylov, who was present at the airport to receive Kapitsa, said the Soviet Union had previously agreed to buy 130,000 tons of rice from Thai exporters. Many Soviet diplomats including Ambassador Valentin Kasatkin, and diplomats from Soviet bloc countries were at the airport to receive Kapitsa.

BANGKOK REPORTS BOMBING OF U.S. CONSULATE 22 APRIL

BK220626 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] At about 0300 this morning a bomb was thrown at the U.S. Consulate in Songkhla, located on Sadao Road in the central district. The explosion resulted in no casualties but caused minor property damage.

Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot informed newsmen this morning before attending the weekly Cabinet meeting that he had received a preliminary report on the incident by telephone which said an eyewitness saw a car moving past the front of the U.S. Consulate, but he said there is no information about who perpetrated the incident or about the type of explosive used.

Sitthi said security measures for the U.S. Consulate were already in force before the incident. The measures included the U.S. side according with Thai police for security inside the Consulate, while occasional motorcycle patrols took care of security outside the perimeter. Security measures will be augmented as a result of the incident. The police chief said he has already issued instructions on this matter.

Sitthi said the event is an act of political harassment and could be the work of anyone. The perpetrators appear to be opportunistic about their action.

The Public Relations Department Office in Songkhla reported at about 1000 today that the explosion created a hole about 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Military and police officials inspecting the explosion site said about 4-5 lbs of TNT were used and caused nine broken windows and some damage to the fence. Damage is estimated at about 15,000 baht. A nearby house was also damaged; estimated damage is 3,000 baht. The vice consul is Somphong Charoenphan and is currently the acting consul.

Asked if the incident will damage Thailand's reputation, Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon said this depends on what one wants to think, but the Thai Government has done its best to prevent any untoward incident. He said the police chief called on him this morning to report on the incident. The police chief informed him that he tried his best to prevent untoward incidents but it is impossible to guarantee that they cannot happen. The prime minister said people should not be frightened over the incident; there is no reason to be. But he wants people to cooperate with the police by reporting any useful information to help prevent such an incident.

In any event, the incident and the recently frequent bomb hoaxes have resulted in the Interior Ministry ordering the Police Department to prepare increased security measures for Mrs Nancy Reagan, wife of the U.S. President, who will visit Thailand next month as an important guest of the government. Interior Minister Sitthi said we cannot overlook anything and security will have to be stepped up by all concerned. In particular, policemen will have to work hard. They have been told to check any information -- true or false -- they received. They must be ready to do everything to protect the life and property of the people no matter how difficult the task is.

SITTHI ON SECURITY, MRS REAGAN'S VISIT, ASEAN

BK190755 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters that during his meeting with the U.S. ambassador on the morning of 18 April, the U.S. ambassador thanked the Thai Government for helping provide security for the U.S. Embassy. Asked how strict a control will be imposed on foreign tourists entering Thailand, ACM Sitthi Sawetsila said that we already have laws for this. We have imposed a 15-day visa requirement on tourists from some countries, making it easy to control them.

Asked whether the visit to Thailand by the U.S. President's wife will be changed, he said there is no change.

Responding to reporters questions on what issues will be discussed during the upcoming ASEAN meeting in Bali, the deputy prime minister said the meeting will discuss the Cambodian problem, economic issues, and issues of mutual interests. Singapore will speak on behalf of ASEAN during the upcoming summit of the developed countries in Japan.

SITTHI DISCUSSES FARM ACT WITH U.S. ENVOY

BK171254 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila discussed with newsmen his meeting this morning with the U.S. ambassador. He said they discussed the announcement of U.S. rice prices per the U.S. Farm Act. The U.S. ambassador insisted that the announced prices were correct and based primarily on Thailand's market price of about \$179 per metric ton. The U.S. ambassador said the actions on part of the United States complied with U.S. law. Sitthi said he pointed out that the announced U.S. rice prices were not correct. Thailand and the United States have long been friends. The rice price issue, however, involves national interests and is unjust, so we have to bring it up. The U.S. ambassador has been asked to report this issue to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz for consideration because Thailand is a friend of the United States. Sitthi said he explained the plight of Thai farmers and expressed his concern over the issue. The ambassador promised to report it to his government.

Sitthi said in the mean time we must try to help ourselves and, if there is no progress, he will ask Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya to bring the issue up in the United States. A note will also be addressed to the U.S. President pointing out the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on some 35 million Thai farmers, while it was designed to help only some 20,000-30,000 U.S. farmers. The note is being drafted for the prime minister to sign. It will be delivered to the U.S. President when he meets with ASEAN leaders in Bali.

MOKHTAR BRIEFS SITTHI ON NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS

BK190320 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 19 Apr 86 p 1, 3

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will meet Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Monday when he returns from the Non-Aligned meeting in New Delhi, Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said this morning. Dr Mokhtar was speaking at the Airport Hotel where he gave ACM [air chief marshal] Sitthi a briefing on the results of the New Delhi meeting during a two-hour stopover at Don Muang Airport on the way to Jakarta. He said during the meeting he met Mr Thach who expressed his wish to see ACM Sitthi. "And I told him that ACM Sitthi who, he told Thach, has agreed to meet him."

Dr Mokhtar said Mr Thach was very pleased to meet ACM Sitthi who, he told Thach, has agreed to meet him on Monday.

The Indonesian Foreign Minister said the ASEAN stand is for Vietnam and the leaders of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to meet each other -- which is the best way to solve the problem -- but so far Vietnam had not agreed to do this. Asked whether Mr Thach had shown any change in his attitude toward the CGDK's 8-point proposal, Dr Mokhtar said: "You will hear from him when he comes."

Mr Thach is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok tomorrow. Mr Mokhtar said, however, that his assessment is that Mr Thach's attitude remains the same on the 8-point proposal. He declined to comment when asked whether Monday's meeting between Mr Thach and ACM Sitthi would help bring about a solution to the Kampuchean problem, jokingly saying: "I would rather leave it to your editors to speculate."

Meanwhile, Thach today cancelled a scheduled address before the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand (FCCT) and informed sources said he did so to avoid irritating the Thai government. Tuesday's address would have been the controversial foreign minister's first appearance before the FCCT. FCCT president Paul Wedel told AP the Vietnamese embassy informed him of the cancellation in a phone call today.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ARRIVES 20 APRIL

Airport Comments

BK201504 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Bangkok this morning on his way home from a nonaligned meeting in India. He told reporters at the airport that he would meet with Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila on issues both sides wish to discuss. On this occasion, Nguyen Co Thach categorically rejected the Democratic Kampuchea 8 Point proposal on solving the Cambodian problem, saying that the proposal would make the Heng Samrin side accept the HQ's terms. Responding to reporters' questions about a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, he said that Vietnam might withdraw part of its troops from Cambodia at end of this year.

The Vietnamese foreign minister will also meet with Former Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan at the latter's Bang Khen residence on 22 April.

Remarks on Cambodia, MIA's

BK200958 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 20 Apr 86

[By Francis Deschamps]

[Text] Bangkok, April 20 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said on his arrival here Sunday there had been "progress" in the regional dialogue over the Cambodian issue. However, Mr. Thach, here on a four-day visit, told reporters at the airport that he had agreed to a request by Thai Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that only bilateral matters and not the Cambodian issue would be raised when they met Monday for the first time in nearly three years. But he said there had been progress in talks for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem, as he had "reached agreements and disagreements" with his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, with whom he discussed the issue during a two-day meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi.

Mr. Thach and Mr. Mokhtar serve as interlocutors in an ongoing regional dialogue between Indochina's three communist allies and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a bid to resolve the Cambodian conflict. ASEAN, which groups Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei, has called for a withdrawal of an estimated 150,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia since late 1978 when they invaded the country to install the Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Thach also dismissed a letter sent by the foreign ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the non-aligned meeting calling Vietnam's claim of progress in the regional dialogue a propaganda ploy. The joint letter contradicts Mr. Mokhtar's speech at New Delhi's plenary session citing progress in the talks, he said. But he added that he felt a "better understanding" of bilateral relations had resulted from his private meeting with Mr. Mokhtar in New Delhi, and that he hoped the same would result from his encounter with Mr. Sitthi. Mr. Thach and Mr. Sitthi last met here on June 6, 1983.

Mr. Thach said an eight-point peace proposal put forward in March by leaders of Cambodia's tripartite resistance coalition was "stupid, because it was offering the Heng Samrin government only a quarter of the cake whereas Phnom Penh is in full control of the situation in Cambodia."

Hanoi initially rejected as a "Chinese farce" the plan which called for the formation of a four-party government and a two-phase withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia pending U.N.-supervised general elections. Hanoi plans to proceed with another partial withdrawal of its troops in Cambodia before the end of the year in order to complete the withdrawal process by 1990 as promised, Mr. Thach said.

Mr. Thach refused to comment on a U.S. State Department warning Friday that that Hanoi's postponement of a meeting scheduled for Wednesday about U.S. servicemen Missing in Action (MIA) during the Vietnam War "might imperil any chance of an improvement" in relations between the two countries. The joint U.S.-Vietnamese programme on the MIA's is to be suspended "until time is appropriate" following the United States' "inhumane" air attack on Libya last week, he said.

Mr. Thach was critical of Washington for "refusing to further commit itself" within the joint programme, but he did not disclose which point the two sides had failed to agree upon "because it is too sensitive and regards the two states only."

The cancellation of a press conference he was scheduled to give to the Foreign Correspondents' Club Tuesday was due to his "too tight schedule" and not to "diplomatic reasons" as the club had announced, he commented. Mr. Thach said he would meet Tuesday with former Premier Kriangsak Chamanan, who is chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee and currently on trial for a failed coup d'etat last September. He is scheduled to fly home Wednesday.

Meets With Sitthi

BK210258 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (AFP) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach held here Monday their first talks in almost three years on bilateral issues. The ministers of the two countries, which are opposed on the Cambodian issue, exchanged polite words in a relaxed mood in the presence of reporters upon Mr Thach's arrival at the Thai Foreign Ministry for the talks.

Mr Thach congratulated Mr Sitthi whom he said "looked very well," and the Thai chief diplomat replied he had "lost some weight."

Mr Thach, who arrived here on Sunday after attending a conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, said he initially intended to visit the Philippines to meet with President Corazon Aquino but shelved the plan due to a tight schedule. The two men accompanied by aides then proceeded to a closed-door session, the first since they last met here on June 6, 1983.

Mr. Thach told reporters on Sunday he had agreed to a Thai request to discuss only bilateral issues, leaving aside the seven-year old Cambodian conflict. Thailand demands the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops that invaded the neighbouring country late 1978. Mr Thach said he saw signs of "progress" in the regional dialogue on the conflict.

However, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who had urged the Thai and Vietnamese chief diplomats to meet, said on Sunday in Jakarta that Hanoi will not be ready to discuss the issue thoroughly until after a congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party in December.

More on Talks With Sitthi

BK210619 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT 21 Apr 86

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Bangkok, April 21 (AFP) -- Thai and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers Sitthi Sawetsila and Nguyen Co Thach failed to make progress on the Cambodian issue in a meeting here Monday, their first in almost three years, Mr Thach said. In bilateral issues, Mr Thach indicated his country's willingness to buy Thai rice and Thai officials said Bangkok was keen to reverse its past policy of restricting such sales to communist Vietnam. Mr Thach told reporters just after the hour-long talk that "There is no change in my position and no change in the Thai position on the Cambodian conflict. He said the eight-point peace plan of the Cambodian resistance coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was the main item of discussion.

The plan proposes a four-part government joining the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime which rules in Phnom Penh and the tripartite CGDK the United Nations recognizes as the legitimate government of Cambodia. The CGDK marshals some 50,000 guerrillas against an estimated 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia supporting Heng Samrin.

Mr Thach had said upon arriving in Bangkok Sunday that since Heng Samrin controlled Cambodia, the CGDK offering to "give Heng Samrin a quarter of the cake of which they own nothing" was "stupid."

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr Sitthi had reiterated Bangkok's position to Mr Thach that Thailand was "not a part to the conflict" which could only be settled by "negotiations between the CGDK and Vietnam." Mr Thach said Vietnam was not "ready" to talk to the CGDK, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri told reporters. Mr Sawanit refused to assess the significance of this first meeting between the two foreign ministers since June 1983. He said, however, that even Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja "is not going to Hanoi because he feels there has been no progress" on the Cambodian question. Mr Mokhtar is the intermediary for the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN) of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand in talks with Vietnam on Cambodia.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be identified said one reason for the Sitthi-Thach encounter was to party comments by Mr Thach that Thailand was not willing to talk with Vietnam. He said lines of communication were open between the two countries, especially on the embassy level.

In bilateral issues, Mr Thach said he told Mr Sitthi Vietnam is interested in buying Thai rice. Mr Sawanit declined to provide further details on the possibility for Thailand to sell rice to Hanoi, but a Thai Foreign Ministry official commented saying "we are interested in selling our rice to anyone."

Thailand currently doesn't sell rice to Vietnam, but a Thai official denied this was the result of a de facto embargo imposed since Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia in late 1978. However, purchases of Thai rice by Hanoi are widely known to transit through private trading firms in third countries, in particular Singapore, making it difficult to assess their size, observers said.

Thailand, the world's largest rice exporter, is eager to open new markets for its agricultural exports to counter Western protectionism, observers recalled.

Mr. Sitthi also asked that Vietnam not fire on Thai fishermen who might intrude in Vietnamese waters, Mr. Sawanit said. The Thai chief diplomat said he wished that Thai fishermen imprisoned in Vietnam got better treatment and were allowed visits by Thai Embassy officials. Mr. Sitthi also requested that Thailand be given land in Hanoi to build a new embassy since Vietnam had taken over the old embassy in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Thailand currently rents the space for its embassy in Hanoi, the spokesman said.

Thach on ASEAN, Mokhtar Statements

BK210119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] Indonesia and ASEAN have made contradictory statements about progress on the Kampuchea issue, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday. Speaking after his arrival at Don Muang Airport, Mr Thach, who is to meet Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning, said the contradictions were in statements made during the Non-Aligned Nations' meeting in New Delhi.

The Vietnamese minister said he thought there had been "better understanding," and therefore progress, in talks between himself and ASEAN's interlocutor, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. Mr Thach said that during the plenary session of the Non-Aligned meeting, Dr Mokhtar had said that as a result of talks between Vietnam and Indonesia, there had been "some agreement" and "some disagreement." Mr Mokhtar's statement, he said, contradicted a letter circulated by the ASEAN foreign ministers attending the meeting -- Dr Mokhtar, Malaysia's Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Singapore's Acting Foreign Minister Yeo Cheow Tong.

While attending the New Delhi talks, Mr Thach was quoted as saying prospects for a political solution in Kampuchea had improved through constructive dialogue between Hanoi and Jakarta, and the trend towards dialogue was "gaining momentum" in the direction of a political solution. In response to these statements, the three ASEAN ministers circulated a letter dated April 12 which essentially said no progress had been made on the issue. The letter acknowledged that Hanoi had several rounds of talks with Jakarta, but emphasized that this does not remove the need for talks involving all parties of the conflict. The letter said Vietnam had "not demonstrated in concrete deeds" its intention to seek a political settlement and its occupation remained the core issue.

Mr Thach said, "If you read the letter of the three foreign ministers, what you have told me (that there is no progress) is correct. "But if you read the speech by the foreign minister of Indonesia during the plenary session, it is contradictory. Mr Thach said that as the "two interlocutors, Dr Mokhtar and myself, there is progress. "But I don't know why the letter of the three foreign ministers, including Dr Mokhtar, says that there is no progress."

ASEAN has never recognised Vietnam as an interlocutor for the Indochinese states.

Mr Thach said he understood Indonesia was representing ASEAN, "so through Indonesia, I could understand that we have agreement and disagreement with ASEAN." But when told that ASEAN makes decisions by consensus and no one member can make decisions without agreement from the rest, he said: "It is not my business. I could not interfere in the affairs of ASEAN."

Asked what he considered "progress" in talks with Dr Mokhtar, Mr Thach said that meant "better understanding."

But when asked on what issues was there better understanding, Mr Thach told reporters: "I could not tell you."

Meets Coup Suspect Kriangsak

BK220602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0539 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 22 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and former Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan shared a lunch here Tuesday when they met and Mr Thach commented on "The big news" Mr Kriangsak made in connection with a failed coup last year. Mr Thach was paying a courtesy call on Mr Kriangsak, an advocate of better relations between Thailand and Vietnam, currently on trial for alleged involvement in a September 9 coup attempt against the government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

Mr Thach, who is visiting Bangkok on his way home from a foreign ministers meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi, told Mr Kriangsak at the latter's residence in a northern Bangkok suburb he was bringing him regards from Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

Mr Kriangsak, one of 40 defendants on trial in connection with the September 9 failed coup, laughed when the Vietnamese chief diplomat told him in English, in the presence of reporters, he had made "big news" in the coup attempt. The former Thai premier visited Vietnam in 1983 in his capacity as chairman of the House of Representatives (lower house) Foreign Affairs Commission, and has spoken out in favour of improved relations between Bangkok and Vietnam on the Cambodian issue.

Mr Thach on Monday met his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila for the first time in three years, and both sides said the talks failed to produce any progress on the issue. Thailand demands a complete withdrawal of Hanoi's estimated 150,00-170,000 expeditionary troops from Cambodia.

The Vietnamese chief diplomat is to return to Hanoi on Wednesday.

BANGKOK WORLD REPORTS ON SITTHI-THACH MEETING

PK211002 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has once again rejected a proposal for a Kampuchean settlement through peace talks between Hanoi and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri said this morning.

Mr Thach, during an hour-long meeting this morning with Thai Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, maintained that Vietnam could not accept the proposal because it did not recognise the CGDK. According to Mr Sawanit, the two ministers dwelled at length on the right-point peace plan put forward by the CGDK.

The United Nations recognised Kampuchean government also calls for a Vietnamese troops' pull-out and the formation of a coalition government that would include the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi stressed that Thailand was not a part to the Kampuchean conflict. Since the parties to it were Vietnam and the CGDK, a lasting settlement could only be brought about by talks between them, he added.

The two ministers also touched on Indonesian Foreign minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's decision not to go to Vietnam this year as part of an attempt to bring about a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Apart from the Kampuchean question, the two ministers also discussed bilateral issues in talks that were "quite positive" because the two sides found ways to "lessen misunderstandings," Mr Sawanit said. Mr Thach was "positive" on ACM Sitthi's requests concerning Thai fishermen and the site of the Thai Embassy in Ho Chi Minh City, he added. ACM Sitthi called for an end to harsh treatment of Thai Fishermen said to have violated Vietnam's territorial waters as the demarcation line was not clear. The Thai minister pointed to reports of maltreatment of Thai fishermen while under detention and the Vietnamese authorities' refusal to allow Thai embassy officials to visit them.

At the same time, he called on Vietnam to allow Thailand to reopen its embassy in Ho Chi Minh City at the same site as before the communist takeover. The minister reportedly pointed out that Thailand had allowed Hanoi to open its embassy in Bangkok at the same site as had been occupied by then South Vietnamese government.

During the talks, Mr Thach also expressed an interest in buying Thai rice. ACM sitthi reportedly said he had no objections as trading was a matter of the private sector. Meanwhile, Mr Sawanit denied reports that Thai authorities played any part in the cancellation of Mr Thach's address at the Foreign Correspondent's Club of Thailand. Mr Thach made the decision of his own accord, Mr Sawanit noted.

SIAM RAT URGES CAUTION ON NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

BK211013 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Editorial: "Beware of Nguyen Co Thach"]

[Text] We welcome SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is making another visit to Thailand with the hope of meeting with Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. We anticipate that they will discuss the Cambodian problem. It is worth noting that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja recently insisted that Thailand and Vietnam hold talks regardless of prospects for success.

The Cambodian problem has been dragging on, but it is a problem from which we see no escape no matter how loathsome it is. Vietnam has claimed many reasons as pretexts for maintaining its soldiers and people in Cambodia and has never seriously thought about withdrawing them. It has also tried to deceive the world into believing that it has no intention of occupying Cambodia.

Mokhtar's encouragement for Thailand to hold talks Vietnam shows that Nguyen Co Thach must have some proposals -- probably new ones -- for Air Chief Marshal Sitthi. But if the proposals call for direct negotiations between Thailand and Vietnam over the Cambodian problem, there is no reason for Thailand to agree because it is not a party to the Cambodian problem.

Nguyen Co Thach reportedly may propose negotiations in accord with the Soviet desire to limit the presence of foreign military forces -- personnel and weapons -- at the current levels. For example, the number of Soviet military personnel and weapons in Vietnam will be maintained at current levels. This proposal will have an impact on the status the U.S. military presence in the region as well.

If Nguyen Co Thach brings up this issue, it shows that he is trying to divert attention from and cover up the Cambodian problem.

Thailand and other ASEAN countries must think a new SRV proposal out carefully and not allow it to split them. We feel that any Vietnam proposal that does not conform to ASEAN's conditions for solving the Cambodian problem should be rejected. Also, care should be taken lest Nguyen Co Thach might bring up the war reserve stockpile project for discussion.

STANCE AT UN ON LIBYA-U.S. DISPUTE VIEWED

BK211033 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 21 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Attitude Toward 'the U.S.-Libyan Crisis'"]

[Text] The UN Security Council will this Monday consider and pass a resolution on the proposal to condemn the U.S. air raid on Libya. Over 100 members countries of the nonaligned bloc met in New Delhi late last week, during which the proposal was formulated and passed on to the UN Security Council.

The U.S. action against Libya has been regarded as a violation of the UN Charter and extensively opposed by many countries. Even close allies of the United States in West Europe doubted whether the Reagan Administration's retaliatory bombardment of Libya would produce any effective result to deter the crazy acts of terrorism.

Thailand was last year elected to represent Asian countries in the UN Security Council. Despite belonging to the free world camp, its moral commitments to the peaceful co-existence within the world community, and as the representative of the Asian Continent in the United Nations, Thailand also has its own political and economic developments to look after.

For this reason, Thailand must carefully "weigh" its role and attitude in the upcoming session of the UN Security Council so that it will not lean toward any side. During the Vietnam war, Thailand was accused of "tailing after the United States" in formulating its foreign policy.

The fact that the Thai representative at the UN Security Council has suspended support for the proposal to condemn the U.S. action against Libya and his proposal to condemn the U.S. action against Libya and his statement that the Thai Foreign Ministry disagrees with the United States in this regard and condemns terrorism indicates that the Thai Government has correctly "weighed" its commitments to both sides.

All countries still expect to see Thailand to play a "concrete role" during the Monday session of the UN Security Council. In addition to abstaining from the vote to support the nonaligned bloc's proposal, Thailand should also play a leading role in opposing the "big-nation" attitude of the United States and "state-directed terrorism" as well.

NGUYEN CO THACH ON TALKS WITH MOKHTAR

BK181418 Hong Kong AFP in English 1407 GMT 18 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, April 18 (AFP) -- The Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers have met here as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia united Friday to call on the Non-aligned Movement to back ASEAN efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, representing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach met for an hour here Thursday on the sidelines of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau conference, Mr Thach told reporters Friday. The Vietnamese minister said his Indonesian counterpart had put forward "ideas on security in Thailand and Kampuchea" (Cambodia). "It is now time for peaceful co-existence," Mr Thach added.

Singapore's foreign minister [as received] Yeo Cheow Tong, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tunku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Mr Mokhtar issued a joint statement to ministers of the 101 nonaligned countries calling on them to support ASEAN efforts to solve the Cambodian problem.

Vietnam, which has deployed an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia, has a special obligation as a nonaligned country to demonstrate its respect for the movement's basic principles: non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, the three countries said.

Vietnam should withdraw its forces from Cambodia in response to earlier Non-aligned Movement calls for members to abide by decisions taken at the United Nations, the document said. The United Nations recognises the Cambodian resistance's Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and not the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Thach said the major problem over Cambodia which had arisen in a dialogue begun with Indonesia, representing ASEAN, was that the CGDK wanted "the biggest part of the cake and the smallest part for Heng Samrin."

"They have nothing and they would like to have too much. They have no country," he said. "The Kampuchean people have demonstrated the unshakeable resolve of a nation not to allow the return of the genocidal clique under whatever guise," he added in a reference to the Pol Pot regime brought down by Vietnamese forces in 1979 and whose supporters now make up one faction of the tripartite CGDK.

ASEAN has backed an eight-point plan put forward by the CGDK as a framework for a political solution in Cambodia. The plan calls for direct talks between Hanoi and the CGDK and addresses the issues of troop withdrawal, self-determination, a ceasefire, free elections, guaranteed neutrality and a role for the Heng Samrin regime.

FOREIGN MINISTER NOT TO ATTEND UNGA SESSION

BK210805 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpt] Jakarta, April 21 (ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja may cancel his visit to Hanoi, Vietnam, this year which was originally scheduled on April 9, in line with the suggestion from his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Speaking to the press at Sukarno-Hatta International Airport Sunday evening upon return from New Delhi to attend the non-bloc foreign ministerial meeting, Prof. Mokhtar disclosed that his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach had suggested that he should delay his visit until the congress of Vietnamese Communist Party was taking place in next December

Prof. Mokhtar was also informed that Nguyen Co Thach would not attend the General Assembly of the United Nations to commence next September. Nevertheless, according to Mokhtar, the two foreign ministers would meet again at the non-bloc summit scheduled in August in Harare, Zimbabwe

FEATURE ON SINO-U.S. COLLUSION, LIBYA RAID

BK190430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Station Editor Vu Dinh Vinh's Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: Last week, we mentioned U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of Asia-Pacific countries. This tour by the U.S. war machine leader has notoriously accelerated the arms race and caused regional tension. During this tour, Weinberger's activities in Thailand exposed more clearly the dark schemes of the U.S.

It can be said that the cause of the tense and dangerous situation in the Asia-Pacific area has been primarily the warlike policy of U.S.-led imperialist forces. One can also see that China has played a role in opposing and sabotaging nations in this region through its collusion with the United States.

During all its acts opposing and sabotaging revolutionary and progressive forces in the region, the United States has received Chinese support. Although the Beijing administration is currently claiming an independent foreign policy line, it has in fact sided with the imperialists to carry out its four modernizations program and its expansionist scheme.

In fact, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, U.S. Navy commander, Admiral James Watkins, recently visited China and said on 12 April that the United States is holding talks with China to modernize the Chinese Navy. Watkins clearly specified that U.S. Navy experts were discussing with Chinese officials on the use of U.S. anti-submarine equipment including sonar and torpedoes. He also continued to mention the planned visits of U.S. warships to Chinese ports.

VOA on 15 April reported that the U.S. Government recently announced the sale of about \$550 million worth of electronic items to equip the most modern Chinese aircraft.

Also according to VOA, the Reagan government's stand is that the United States must help China improve its defense capability. This can be considered a very important attitude considering the increasingly great assistance provided by Washington to modernize the Chinese Army.

It should also be noted that during this period Beijing also intensified its collusion with NATO member countries. Since early April, the UK defense secretary and Italian Navy chief of staff have officially visited China. During the talks between UK Defense Minister of State Norman and his Chinese counterpart Zhang Aiping, bilateral military cooperation and UK assistance to Beijing in developing the weapons industry were discussed. As for the talks between Italian Navy Chief of Staff (Pisani) and Chinese Navy Commander Liu Huagang and Chinese Army general Chief of Staff Yang Dezhi, the tightening of military relations between China and Italy, especially in the Navy, was discussed.

Through the abovementioned facts, once again one can understand more clearly the true nature of the Chinese foreign policy as to which side it is leaning and what are its schemes and ambitions. Consequently, it is no surprise at all to know that China has operated in parallel or in coordination with the United States in Northeast Asia, South Asia, and especially in Southeast Asia.

We talk about the stubborn and belligerent nature and brazen acts of U.S. imperialism, and more outstanding facts have corroborated it in the past few days. Disregarding strong protests by the U.S. and world public opinion, on 10 April the Reagan administration conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada. This test took place only 10 days after the Soviet Union announced the suspension of its nuclear tests if the U.S. side would do likewise.

In about eight months, the Pentagon conducted 10 nuclear tests. Many of these tests tested space weapons to serve the very dangerous star wars SDI program. The kited States [as heard] has plans to conduct 16 more underground nuclear tests of the efficiency and industrial and striking effects of new nuclear warheads. With the 10 April nuclear test, the Reagan administration has exposed its scheme to carry out the abovementioned plan, continually plunging headlong on the dangerous path.

This is a very serious act which challenges the Soviet Union as well as everyone in the world. The Soviet Government has issued a statement condemning the dangerous and adventurous U.S. policy and stressed: Since the United States has conducted new nuclear tests in disregard of Soviet warnings, the Soviet government is no longer bound by its unilateral commitment to suspend all nuclear tests.

While the world public is vehemently condemning the United States for continually conducting nuclear tests and is welcoming and supporting the Soviet government decision, the Reagan administration has again brazenly performed a new act of aggression. Shortly after midnight of 14 April and early in the morning of 15 April, a large number of U.S. aircraft took off from the U.S. military bases in England and from the U.S. aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean sea and flew to bombard savagely several populous areas in the capital of Tripoli and Benghazi port in Libya, killing and wounding hundreds of civilians and destroying many houses.

The FRG's new agency observed: This was the biggest U.S. air strike since the end of the Vietnam war. The U.S. defense secretary himself admitted that 18 F-111 aircraft and 15 A-6 and A-7 aircraft were dispatched to bomb Libya. Meanwhile, U.S. President Reagan brazenly and arrogantly justified this as being a legitimate U.S. act of self-defense, saying that the United States has the right to launch an attack in self-defense.

After being stirred up a new slanderous campaign to accuse Libya of international terrorism; after maneuvering dozens of warships and hundreds of aircraft, including B-52's back to the Mediterranean; and after blatantly threatening to retaliate against Libya, the United States has directly engaged in acts of aggression, arrogantly taking ruffian action against Libya, and independent and sovereign country.

Such an action has exposed the extremely belligerent nature of the U.S. imperialists and Washington's impudence in the face of the world public. It demonstrates that the currently ruling reactionary forces in the United States have always intended to use military might and the outdated gunboat diplomacy in its foreign policies, seriously threatening the peace and security of nations.

One can see that the U.S. imperialists are behaving like war fanatics in disregard of all ethics. This is manifested by the cruel U.S. attack on the Libyan capital as well as the U.S. plots of intervention and aggression against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and Angola.

The Libyan people, who are determined to defend their independence and sovereignty, have promptly counterattacked. They have shot down a piratic U.S. aircraft. They are still holding firmly to their combat positions. A strong wave of protest has risen around the world to vehemently condemn the arrogant ruffian action of the Reagan administration and to totally support the Libyan people's struggle against aggression.

Our people and troops have gone through a long and fierce struggle against the piratic acts of aggression by the imperialist and reactionary forces. We can understand their warlike nature more clearly than anyone else. In these days, together with all peace-loving forces in the world and closely uniting with the Libyan people, we will defeat the criminal escalation by the warlike U.S. administration.

SYMPOSIUM HELD ON U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE

OW210755 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- The second symposium on the consequences of the U.S. chemical warfare against Vietnam has been held here recently. The symposium, sponsored by the State Commission for Investigation of the Chemical Warfare Against Vietnam, was part of a national program of scientific research for solving the long-lasting and serious effect of the herbicides and defoliants sprayed by the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam.

The participants heard 50 scientific reports further measuring the consequences of the U.S. toxic chemicals on the nature and life in Vietnam. The reports all came to the conclusion that the sprayed U.S. toxic chemicals have done much harm not only to many generations of Vietnamese people, but also to the biology, climate, soil, forest resources and environment in the country.

The scientists worked out measures for an effective solution to the aftermath, which include both natural and medical remedies. They also appealed for a better cooperation among Vietnamese scientists and for their cooperation with international organizations and individual scientists in overcoming the consequences mentioned.

ARTICLE EXAMINES ROLE OF U.S. SPECIAL FORCES

OW190851 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Special Forces -- Instrument of New U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19 -- Editor's note: The Reagan administration has committed new brutal crimes against the Libyan people by sending its warplanes to attack many places in Tripoli and the port city of Benghazi. These piratical raids were carried out by U.S. Special Forces. Following are excerpts from a recent article written by Thanh Lam in the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN review dealing with U.S. militaristic adventurism:

Since their formation, the U.S. Special Forces had their highest combat frequency recorded during the war of aggression against Vietnam. Beginning in 1961, Washington used Special Forces as the first combat units of U.S. expeditionary troops in its "special war" in Vietnam. The Kennedy administration increased the strength of special forces in the U.S. Army from 9,000 men in 1962 to 25,000 in 1965. As a result, the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam grew from 400 men in 1961, to 10,000 in 1965 with the direct involvement of the fifth cluster of U.S. Special Forces in the war. The White House earmarked more than one million U.S. dollars for its Special Forces, a sum almost equal to the total budget granted to all U.S. Special Forces in 1981-85 period.

However, such a major effort failed to save the Washington administration from sustaining a humiliating setback in its "special war". In execution of the subsequent U.S. strategies of "local war" and "Vietnamized war", the U.S. Special Forces became ever more depleted.

The U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam ended in ignominious failures and its special forces were withdrawn home, badly mauled. A pessimistic atmosphere hung over the U.S. Special Forces and even the brasshats who started doubting the role and effectiveness of such forces. Some top officers in the Pentagon even spoke of the possibility of dismantling these forces.

Vietnam has set a bright example in the national liberation movement which, during the post-Vietnam war period, had been surging up in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America, seriously jeopardizing the United States; strategic position.

Early in 1980, in a bid to create an important victory to bolster up the morale of the U.S. Special Forces, the Pentagon and the C.I.A. joined in working out a detailed plot to save American hostages in Iran but they failed.

Reagan came to power at a time when revolutions broke out in many parts of the world, especially in Central America and Latin America long considered to be the U.S. "backyards". This event has led to a change in the U.S. regional strategy there with the U.S. Special Forces being assigned a so-called "mission" of suppressing uprisings. These forces were then beefed up in all aspects.

In October 1983, Reagan threw U.S. Special Forces into an invasion of Grenada. Although greatly outnumbered by U.S. Special Forces, Grenada put out of action 9 of the 60 U.S. aircraft involved. THE WASHINGTON POST on April 6, 1984 called it a bad operation. According to statistics quoted by the western press, Washington, from 1975 to 1984 dispatched 570 commando groups from Special Forces into some 60 countries for sabotage, particularly into Nicaragua, El Salvador and Afghanistan.

According to U.S. and Western military analysts, one of the thorniest problems Reagan faced during his first term of office in outlining and finalizing the U.S. global strategy in the eighties was how to create regional strategies with really effective instruments capable of checking and crushing revolutionary movements in developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many measures were worked out to resolve this issue.

Reagan's new strategic plans regarding Central America, the Caribbean the Middle and Near East, South Asia, etc. all contained the same key point of continuing to use the neo-colonialist war of aggression against "uprisings" in the hope of protecting "the U.S. vital interests". Most of these plans laid stress on the experience of the Vietnam war and the role of the U.S. Special Forces. That is why, the Reagan administration, basing itself on these strategic plans, has advocated the reinforcement of the Special Forces in its five-year military plan from 1986-90.

Using the Special Forces for military intervention is also an attempt of the U.S. to "limit" a war. In the White House's view, it is convenient to engage these forces in a conflict in a Third World theatre, because they can ensure swiftness and secrecy and spare the U.S. the troubles of a larger military involvement. To this end, the United States is seeking all means to make these forces capable of playing their role as the main and decisive force to win "victory" in a U.S. neo-colonialist war at a given strategic area.

The U.S. Administration has not only used the Special Forces to conduct a neo-colonialist war of aggression, but also considered in a large-scale war envisaged by the White House and the Pentagon. In this case, the Special Forces can be used to carry out reconnaissance, clear grounds for troop landings, and foray into enemy rear bases to destroy command posts, technical and logistic establishments.

One wonders whether the recent bitter failures of the U.S. Special Forces may help the war-like circles in Washington avoid a "second Vietnam" or not. The Vietnam lesson still remains fresh to the U.S. ruling circles.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRK

OW211526 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- A delegation of the National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho left here today for an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation included Huynh Cuong, vice chairman of the national assembly; Tran Do, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of the National Assembly's Commission for Cultural and Education; Nguyen Van Phuc, member of the National Assembly's Commission for Economy, Planning and Budget, and chairman of the People's Committee of Hai Hung Province, some 60 km east of Hanoi, Professor Hoang Xuan Sinh, member of the National Assembly's Commission for Science and Technology, and Le Trang, deputy director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council.

It was seen off by Truong Chinh, political bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, political bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party C.C., vice president and general secretary of the State Council; Nghiem Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and others.

Kampuchean Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nhuong Heng Chou, and Lao Ambassador Khamfeun Tounalom were also present on this occasion.

DO MUOI RECEIVES CEMA ENGINEERING DELEGATION

OW211652 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 21 -- A delegation of engineering experts of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has paid a working visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation visited a number of engineering plants and had working sessions with officials of concerned ministries, the Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh City.

It was received by Do Muoi, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

LAUREL INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY 18 APRIL

HK211505 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Apr 86 p 6

["Excerpts" from an interview with Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel by BUSINESS DAY reporter Abrino Aydinan on 18 April: "No Enemies Where We Can Make Friends"; place not given -- capitalized passages published in bold-face]

[Text] THE NEW GOVERNMENT IS NOW TRYING TO WARM UP TO THE ASEAN, MAKING UP FOR THE COUNTRY'S ISOLATION IN THE REGION DURING THE TWILIGHT YEARS OF THE MARCOS REGIME. MUCH NEEDS TO BE CORRECTED OR UNDONE IN OTHER AREAS OF FOREIGN POLICY AND DOMESTIC POLICY MUST KEEP AN EYE OUT FOR FOREIGN CONSIDERATION, TOO, SAYS VICE-PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER SALVADOR H. LAUREL.

THE THRUST AND EMPHASIS OF THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY, IN GENERAL, LIES IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE COUNTRY'S MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS, IN KEEPING WITH THE NATIONAL CONCERN FOR THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY'S RECOVERY. AND, LAUREL POINTS OUT, SUCH LARGELY POLITICAL ISSUES AS THE AMERICAN USE OF MILITARY BASES HERE HAVE TO GET SECOND BILLING AT THE MOMENT.

THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY WILL BE MARKED BY SINCERITY AND CANDOR INSTEAD OF THE "PALABAS" OR GRANDSTANDING OF THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT, LAUREL SAYS. HE SAYS HE HOPES THE COUNTRY CAN BETTER MAKE ITS CASE BEFORE THE WORLD, WHETHER ON THE SABAH ISSUE, ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OR IN ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS. WHILE THE NEW GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO PUT A PREMIUM ON ITS RELATIONS WITH ITS TWO MAIN TRADITIONAL PARTNERS, THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, LAUREL SAYS THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE FOR THE FOREIGN POLICY IS INDEPENDENCE AND THE SMALL DEVELOPING COUNTRY'S REALISM. PARAPHRASING THE LATE CLARO M. RECTO IN THE 1960'S, LAUREL QUIPS: "WE WILL MAKE NO ENEMY IF WE CAN MAKE A FRIEND."

A main thrust of the new foreign policy is increased activity in the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), which groups the Philippines with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, and Indonesia. Laurel says he will formally propose, in writing what he is convinced is a formula that would strengthen the regional bloc economically: the creation of an ASEAN "central trading post" to serve as clearing house for money-less and, perhaps, discounted-price exchange of goods between members, the facility fixing the price value of commodities to be traded, and even for lending of commodities.

Also a main thrust of foreign policy under his administration, Laurel says, is to improve the country's balance of trade and "economic relations" with its bilateral partners. As far as the United States is concerned, Laurel says, the new government looks forward to better trade relations. He does not think there is any need for a comprehensive economic treaty with Washington to replace the Laurel-Langley Agreement which had set the course for a 25-year "special relationship" between the two nations until the pact expired in 1971.

Philippine relations with the United States as well as with Japan are up for review, Laurel says, adding that the "unipersonalized" relationship that Marcos referred to in the past as America's personal ally, must be changed. Laurel says the review only seeks to repair the "strained" relations with the U.S. and Japan, and will eventually bring the two closer to the Philippines.

While the new government will try in earnest to attract foreign investments, Laurel insists these would only supplement and not supplant Filipino capital and entrepreneurs. In attracting foreign investors, the government will lay down the rules very clearly and will not change them so often as to confuse investors and discourage potential ones. This, Laurel says, will be a clear break from the investment policy under the Marcos administration.

Excerpts from an interview with the foreign minister:

ON THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY THRUSTS AND EMPHASIS: "This new government will have a truly independent foreign policy (and) the realism of the foreign policy of a small developing country. We will make no enemy if we can make a friend -- that is the basic thrust of our foreign policy.

"We want to give special emphasis on our relations with the ASEAN which were neglected by the Marcos government and somewhat strained in the last few years. I intend to make our relationship with the ASEAN countries as close as possible. We intend to be actively involved in the ASEAN.

"Another special thrust is the improvement of our trade relations with other countries. The balance of trade where it is not favorable to us will have to be corrected. The emphasis is on improving the balance of trade and economic relations because the basic problem of the Philippines (is) economic recovery."

ON THE NATURE OF FOREIGN POLICY: "Basically foreign policy is but a reflection of domestic policy. Marcos's domestic policy was one-man rule and repression of people's civil and political rights to perpetuate himself in power. The foreign policy that evolved was a reflection of that domestic policy. His relationship with other countries was based on the fact that he happened to be the one-man ruler or dictator in this country (and) was not assured of popular support. Countries with whom we are dealing place special importance on people's support (for the government).

"The new government which was placed in power by people power is assured of popular support. Other nations in the world hold a higher regard for this new government. I think that point is indisputable. They are more inclined now to deal with us than they were with the Marcos regime."

ON THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE U.S. AND JAPAN: "We will have to review the bilateral relationships (with the) U.S. and Japan with the objective of making them closer. The relationships were somewhat strained during the previous regime because they knew Marcos was a one-man ruler and not assured of popular support. The relationships can really be improved now that we have a truly democratic country which is headed towards constitutional democracy within a few months. (We are taking) the road towards democracy which is what they want because these two countries, U.S. and Japan, are both democratic."

ON THE U.S. BASES: "The bases are not at issue at this point because the position of the new government is very clear: we will respect the U.S. military bases in this country until the (agreement's) expiry date in 1991. One year before the expiry date, under the present agreement, either country may indicate its intention to terminate or extend the agreement and the panels will start to meet and negotiate a new one. My opinion is if a renewal is desired by the U.S. it should say so one year before 1991.

"I am in favor of negotiating a completely new agreement. We must negotiate from scratch, a clean slate to eliminate all the unresolved issues in the (existing) military bases agreement. Whatever agreement the panels will come out with, my proposal is these should be approved by the Filipino people. Once the people accept that new agreement, I think that will lay to rest all debates on the matter. Nobody can come around anymore and say: "Ayaw ng taongbayan yan," or "Remove the bases." Nobody could (then) be a spokesman for the people after they have spoken for themselves. On the other hand, if the people reject it, the U.S. must bow to (their) will. I don't think they'll want then to stay as a military base if they are surrounded by a hostile population. That is my personal proposal. I do not know if it will be supported by the entire Aquino government."

ON COMPENSATION FOR USE OF BASES: "To me what is important is that: a) we are compensated (for the bases) properly and adequately and b) whether it is aid or rent, as long as we are compensated sufficiently, we can agree on the common term. We will not fight over semantics; the important thing is substance.

We will see through the veil of words and go to the substance. There are the bases; are we going to continue with the bases or not -- that is the first question. If we decided to continue with the bases, the second question is are we going to get paid for it or not? A third question is, if we are going to get paid, how much are we going to get paid for it? Does it favorably compare with other bases (in other countries)? Fourth, comes the terminology which to me is not so important. If you call it rent pagkatapos and liit ng bayad. Sa akin mas importante ang mas malaki ang bayad kahit na anong itawag mo diyan. (The size of compensation is more important to me than what we choose to call it.)"

ON A COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC TREATY WITH THE U.S.: "At the moment, we have no plans to reincarnate the Laurel-Langley Agreement and revive (the Americans') parity rights because that is something of the past. But we look forward to better trade relations with the United States."

ON PHILIPPINE-JAPAN RELATIONS: "At the moment there is no move (to renegotiate the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with Japan). But in the same way that we will work out closer trade relations with the U.S., we also have in mind closer trade relations with Japan to improve the balance of trade in favor of the Philippines."

ON THE SABAH ISSUE: "We want to resolve it with all sincerity. Walang kalokohan. Walang palabas. (No nonsense, no grandstanding.) The trouble with Mr. Marcos was that he was accused by the Malaysians of not being sincere, that he was saying he was dropping the Sabah claim but at the same time leaving it as part of the Philippine territory in the Constitution. The action did not suit the words, so he was accused of being insincere. Now, when we address this problem, we will be very sincere about it. We mean what we say and say what we mean, and we will resolve this once and for all."

ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT: "We will lay down the ground rules for trade and investments and we would try to make (them) as attractive as possible. These ground rules must be laid down loud and clear, and must be consistent, because the problem before was that Marcos's ground rules were being changed almost everyday. And so the investors were reluctant to come in. One thing we can commit is we will lay down rules that will not only be clear but consistent (also) and these will be attractive enough."

"We want to attract foreign investment because we want foreign investment to supplement, not supplant Philippine initiative and Philippine capital. (Foreign investment) must come in areas where there is not enough Filipino capital or business entrepreneurship."

ON THE FOREIGN DEBTS: "I don't agree with (even) selective repudiation of our foreign debt. I am for honoring our debt. I know it is painful. I know (our debts) are something we know nothing about as to where they went, where they were spent. But it is something that I believe we must pay. My position is that we must honor our international obligation. We must pay. If the auditing (shows) we can not afford to pay all of (the debts) now because we don't have the means, we will tell the foreign creditor the real situation. Lay our cards on the table: "This is all we have, this is all we can afford but we will pay you even if it takes a hundred years; so take it at that."

BOMB AT AQUINO'S FORMER OFFICE CLAIMED BY MOSLEMS

HK210224 Hong Kong AFP in English 0219 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 21 (AFP) -- Unidentified men planted a dynamite bomb at a private building here where President Corazon Aquino held office after assuming power two months ago, but the device failed to explode, police said Monday.

A statement to Mrs. Aquino, read by an anonymous woman telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after the bomb was found late Sunday, said a previously unheard-of Moslem rebel group, Moro Al Fatah, was responsible for the bombing attempt.

It was the first such attempt since a military-civilian revolt sent strongman Ferdinand Marcos to exile and declared Mrs. Aquino the rightful winner of the disputed February 7 presidential election.

The bomb was left below a ground-floor window of the Cojuangco building owned by Mrs. Aquino's family. It was her campaign headquarters and served as a temporary presidential palace for about a fortnight. Al Fatah said they did not mean to explode it but the leader of a military bomb team said the fuse of the two kilos (4.4 pounds) of dynamite had been lit but went dead about 45 seconds before the bomb was to explode.

Lieutenant Samuel Reyes, head of the explosive and ordnance disposal team that defused and took possession of the bomb, said it could have blown off the facade of the building, located in the financial district of Makati. "Perhaps it is true that you are not the obstacle to national unity and Bangsa Moro autonomy," the Moro Al Fatah statement to Mrs. Aquino said.

Bangsa Moro is a term for the country's Moslem minority, based in the southern island of Mindanao. Armed Moslem groups have been campaigning since the early 1970's for a separate state or at least full political autonomy.

"We are mujahiddeen (freedom fighters). If you remain callous and indifferent, then soon we will be at your doorstep. We may all be killed but those who obstruct our cause will fall first. The second attempt will not suffer the same fate. This time we did not mean to spill blood. But if blood must flow, then so be it. Allah ho akbar (God is great)," the statement said.

The woman caller, who spoke in fluent English without an obvious Moro accent and said she was just relaying a message, earlier tipped off the AFP and local dailies about the presence of a "one kilo bomb" at the building. An AFP photographer and security guards of the Cojuangco building spotted the bomb under a ground floor window at about 11 p.m. (1500 GMT Sunday).

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, informed of the discovery of the bomb, said in a telephone interview: "As I have always said, it is a permanent problem of anyone in public life." He refused to give any other comment.

Mr. Saguisag, Presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, and two-in-laws of Mrs. Aquino known to be close to Moslem groups were named by Moro Al Fatah as possible obstacles to national unity and Moslem autonomy. It also blasted Moslem "Bastards" and "bootlickers" who served under strongman Ferdinand Marcos as possible obstacles. It was signed by "Commander Malakal Maut." The woman said it meant "angel of death."

Patrolman Arnold Marfal, the first officer to reach the building, said security guards spotted a suspicious-looking car that stopped briefly in front of the building late Monday before newsmen arrived. The dynamite was tied together with rope and wrapped in a bag with a zipper. It was left at a concrete air vent below a front window facing a normally busy street.

MINISTER ACCUSES JAPANESE AIDING LOG SMUGGLING

BK220349 Manila PNA in English 0335 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 22 (PNA) — Natural Resources Minister Ernesto M. Maceda Tuesday accused the Japanese Government of having "an indirect part of the smuggling" of Philippine logs to Japan. Maceda hurled the accusation in reaction to foreign press reports that the Philippines cannot control the smuggling of logs out of the country. He said that they (Japanese authorities) "cooperated in the smuggling process and I have no doubt about this."

Maceda said one billion U.S. dollars worth of Philippines logs was smuggled to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, "with more than 50 percent of this smuggled into Japan," over the past five years. He added that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos, "got at least 60 percent of the one billion U.S. dollars, that is 60 million U.S. dollars." [figures as received] We have tried to find out who did the smuggling, how the smuggling was done, who were the recipients of the smuggled logs," he said, "but we have been rebuffed officially in our various attempts to find out the answers."

He pointed out the Philippine Ministry of Trade and Industry tried to get Japan to permit Filipino surveyors to check the amount of Philippine logs as they arrived in Japan, but Japan refused to permit this. "Neither did they (Japan) give us their figures of Japan's importations of Philippine logs," he said. "Japan is supposed to keep track of its importations, whether these are logs or cars or wheat, and to make its records open to the public. But insofar as Philippine logs were concerned, it kept these an official secret from us," Maceda said.

Maceda said he was also looking into what he termed as "undervaluation" of Sawn Philippine lumber exported to Japan and lamented that here, too he failed to get any cooperation from the Japanese Government.

He hopes to put a stop to log smuggling, Maceda said, when he imposes the total ban on logs exports to all countries beginning Aug. 21, 1986. Maceda emphasizes the ban would be "total and permanent," with the Philippines switching to "developing our wood processing industries, whose wood products we can then export."

"We want to know who among our present Philippine log exporters are guilty," Maceda said. "But Japan has foiled all our approaches." "They know the situation. They know they're part of the underdeclaration. They know they have refused to cooperate with us in ferreting out the illegal importations," Maceda stressed.

FORMER NPA CHIEF VIEWS AQUINO'S PROGRESS

BK190524 Manila PNA in English 0305 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 19 (PNA) -- Erstwhile Communist New People's Army (NPA) Commander Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante, Friday said changes in the Aquino Government are not substantive so far to attract the surrender of rebels.

Buscayno, who was among the first political prisoners to be released upon assumption of office of President Aquino said: It is too unrealistic for the government to expect the NPA rebels to come down and lay down their arms this early. There are no substantive changes in the government and in society so far that may convince them to give up right now.

He also observed that the presence of the reformist group in the Armed Forces has not altogether changed the complex of the military which ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

The former rebel chieftain also noted the continuing intramurals in the Aquino Government and the government's seeming inclination towards the dictates of the International Monetary Fund. Buscayno also said that the agrarian problems continue to fester the poor tenants. All these problems, he said, are eroding the popular support for President Aquino.

Buscayno suggested that the president should consolidate the people's power which shoved her to the presidency so it can help her check the abuses and mistake of people around the president. Buscayno was among the founders of the NPA and was its top-man before his capture in 1975 in Pampanga Province, 300 kms north of here.

ENRILE WARNING TO REBELS: FORCE MET WITH FORCE

BK220309 Manila PNA in English 0249 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 22 (PNA) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday warned that while the government continues to offer its hand of reconciliation to the insurgents, it will not hesitate to answer "force with force" and "violence with violence."

"Let us not assume that they (rebels) will all come down, give up and rejoin us," Enrile said. He said some of them may surrender but many will likely remain in the jungles "for what they really want is not our kind of democratic reform but to dismantle Philippine society and restructure it according to their Marxist ideology where only their Communist will rule."

The defense chief said the Armed Forces respects the desire of President Corazon Aquino to solve the insurgency problem but it will not hesitate to unleash its military might if pushed to the wall.

Enrile accused the rebels of deceit, saying that while they pretend to explore possibilities of reconciliation, they continue with their armed attacks against the military nationwide. Last Friday and Saturday alone, 35 soldiers were killed in two ambushes staged by the rebels.

He also reiterated his position that civilian authority will remain supreme over the military and assure that the military will always follow lawful orders of the commander-in-chief and support her legal authority.

Enrile said the military will remain neutral and will not involve itself in partisan politics to maintain its effectiveness as the defender of the people.

Explaining his visibility at present, Enrile said it's part of his constant monitoring of military activities. One fatal mistake of deposed President Marcos, he said, was his preventing him from making field checks of military commanders which, he said, allowed them to commit abuses against the people. He pledged to maintain his regular field inspections to make sure the military really serves the people.

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